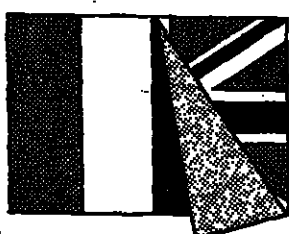


TOMORROW

Blackboard jumble
Profile of Sir Keith Joseph, who plans to alter radically the way our children are taught
Novel experience
James Fenton reviews Mr Noon, the newly discovered work by DH Lawrence
Innocents abroad
Charting some of the pitfalls for the visitor to France



Winter winners?
John Woodcock on the England cricketers chosen to tour India and Australia

Portfolio

Eight readers share yesterday's £2,000 Times Portfolio prize, each receiving £250. They are: Mr Roger Egerickx of Wimbledon, Mr Douglas McCallum of Bristol, Miss Madhurima Prasad of Basildon, Miss Inge Davis of Great Maplestead, Essex, Miss Mary Skyles of Devizes, Mr John Goff of King's Lynn, Miss Sue Dowden of Putney and Mr Anthony Porter of Staplehurst, Kent.

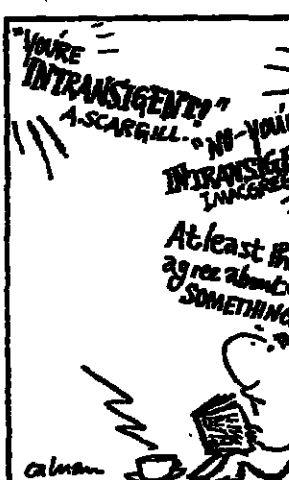
How to play, back page Information Service; today's Portfolio listings, page 22.

Dollar rises above DM 3

The dollar rose above 3 Deutschmarks in European trading when it was set at DM3.0048, the highest level since floating exchange rates were introduced in March, 1973. The pound fared better against European currencies when it closed 5 points higher against the dollar at \$1.2770.

Supertanker hit

The Liberian-registered supertanker Saint Tobias was hit above the waterline by a missile in an Iraqi air attack.



Jail sentence

Dr Brian Richards, the Harley Street sex therapist, has been sentenced to four years in a California jail for soliciting the murder of his partner.

Dearer holidays

Thomson Holidays, with a fifth of the foreign package holiday market, is increasing next summer's prices by an average of 17 per cent.

England team

England have reverted to experience after the recent experiments in South America for the World Cup warm-up game against East Germany at Wembley tonight.

Leader page, 11
Letters: On defence strategy, from General L. Chalupa; Freemasonry, from Mr K. Brunskill, and the Rev. S. Linton; religious education, from the Rev. Dr A. C. J. Phillips

Leading articles: British Airways' campaign; SDP; Gromyko
Features, pages 8-10
Will Mondale's Robin Hood strategy pay off; alternative and traditional medicine in dialogue; Spain's troublesome appetite for fish; designs on London's South Bank, part three; new treatments for breast cancer
Obituary, page 12
Mr Anthony Gross, Mr John Palmer

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Overseas	5-6	Diary	38
Arts	12-16	Science	42
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Pit talks saved from brink of breakdown

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Edinburgh

Hopes of peace in the miners' strike were revived last night as marathon talks between the National Coal Board and miners' leaders aimed at settling the 27-week strike were adjourned into a fourth day.

The talks were pulled from apparently certain breakdown after more than 15 hours of negotiations, over the critical issue of "uneconomic" colliery closures.

During a break in the talks in Edinburgh, the NUM accused the coal board of intransigence and said there were serious difficulties in the way of a settlement. But the peace process - the eighth attempt to end the strike since it began on March 12 - stayed alive as both sides showed a deep reluctance to be blamed for bringing it to a halt.

The NCB negotiating team left Scotland last night in a private executive jet bound for London.

The discussions will resume today at a time to be fixed, probably, but not necessarily, in the Edinburgh area. Mr Ned Smith, NCB director of industrial relations said: "There are logistical problems. We are trying to sort them out."

Like the accompanying media circus, the coal board discovered that accommodation in the city was almost impossible to find.

Asked if there was going to be a settlement, Mr Smith replied: "I sincerely hope so. Obviously if we are talking, things are better than if we had failed."

There is still, however, a deep gulf between the parties on the basic issue of what constitutes an exhausted pit that can be closed without dispute. Each

Brittan turns on 'jackboot' pickets

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, last night warned the miners' "jackboot" pickets that they could face severe punishment, life or even unlimited prison sentences, for some of the criminal acts they had been guilty of.

Mr Brittan issued his statement in the heart of the pits dispute, the Nottinghamshire town of Worksop, near the borders of South Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

With the strike talks in the balance, Mr Brittan condemned miners' leaders for turning their backs on the "shocking and cowardly violence seen daily in the coalfields."

He told a meeting of Basildon Conservative Association: "No body could possibly defend it. Those responsible for the strike do not try to. Instead, the cynically and hypocritically pretend that it is not happening."

"The fact is that vicious assaults on police officers, intimidation of working miners and their families, vandalism against Coal Board and other property, and arson, are what are being used today in a desperate attempt to keep the strike going."

But, Mr Brittan said, "These methods are not succeeding and will not succeed."

"Twenty-six weeks, 676 police injuries and 6,379 arrests later, it has begun to dawn on those who believed that continued violence could achieve their ends that the forces of law will continue to prevail."

"And that is why those who could not break the police, bully their working colleagues or use all manner of chicanery to spread the dispute have turned so enthusiastically to intimidation and vandalism."

The police were determined to "unearth" the criminals, and while the courts would reach their own judgments, some offences carrying very severe maximum penalties.

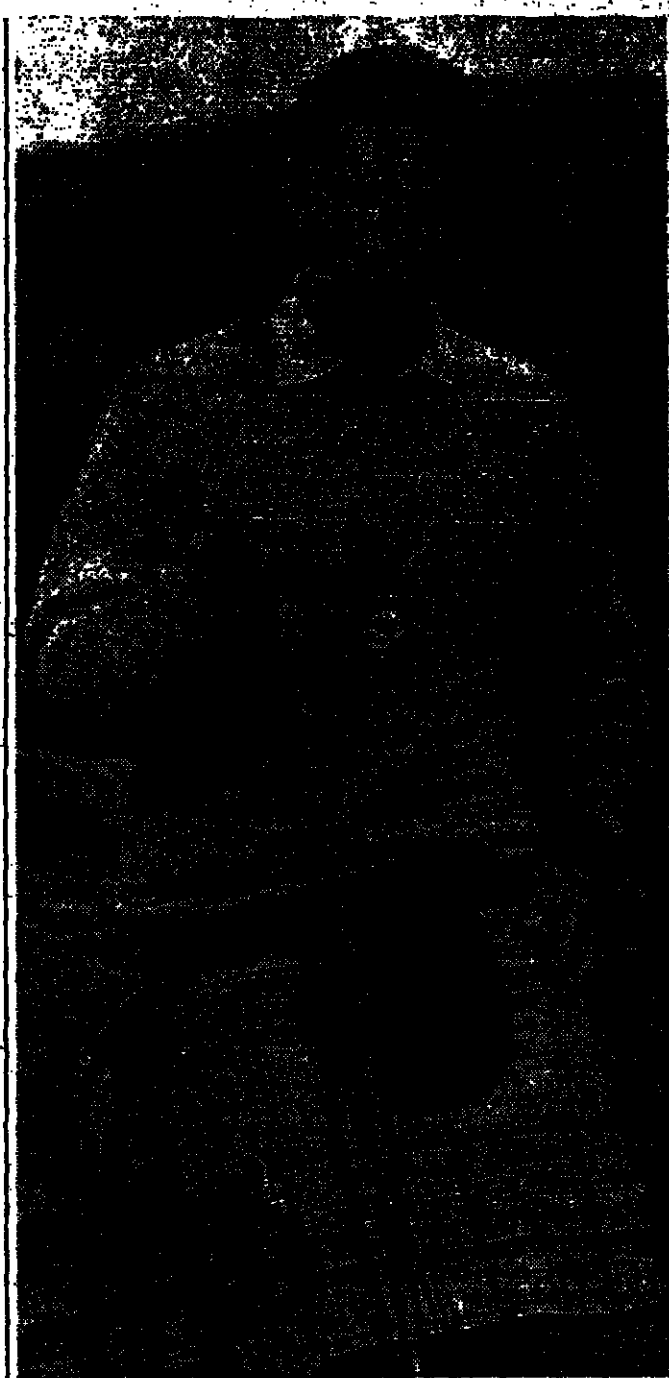
Mr Brittan said: "Those tempted to try their hand at violence and crime in future might care to reflect on the fact that arson, assault causing grievous bodily harm and criminal damage with intent to endanger life are offences which carry life sentences as a maximum."

"Serious criminal damage carries a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment, and for the offences of riot and affray there is no limit to the length of sentence which the court can impose."

The Home Secretary's speech was undoubtedly influenced by the anticipation of uproar at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton next month over the subject of picket line violence.

He said last night: "It is too soon to say when this damaging and unnecessary dispute will end."

"But what is clear is that it will end all the more quickly and peacefully if those intent on continuing it understand once and for all that jackboot methods have no place in this country and that neither government nor the public will allow freedom under the law to be crushed."



Yarn spinner: The Prince of Wales in informal Highland dress at Balmoral for his debut as a television storyteller, to be broadcast later this month.

Hutchinson accuses journalist

From Peter Davenport

The triple murder trial at Durham Crown Court took a dramatic turn yesterday when the defendant, Arthur Hutchinson, accused a journalist covering the case of involvement in the killings.

It happened as Hutchinson, who denies the charges, went into the witness box.

At one point during intense cross-examination he stood up, turned to the press gallery and pointed a finger towards Mr Michael Barron, a reporter for the *Sunday Mirror*.

He then told the judge, Mr Justice McNeill, that Mr Barron was involved in the killings of three members of the Laitner family in Sheffield and the rape of their teenage daughter.

The judge asked Mr Barron, tall and with a goatee beard, to stand up and then asked if he would consent to making a statement to solicitors for the Director of Public Prosecutions and for the defence. Mr Barron replied: "Certainly."

Hutchinson said that Miss Laitner had named Mr Barron. At one point Hutchinson, speaking throughout in a low, flat monotone, turned to Det Supt Terry Stuart, the officer in charge of the case. Looking up in the direction of Mr Barron he said: "There's your killer."

Full report, page 3

Belgrano appeal by Owen

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

An appeal to the Prime Minister to tell Parliament the truth about the orders to sink the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano and to publish a White Paper to correct the record was made yesterday by Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, when he spoke of "the early stages of a Watergate."

Speaking in an emergency debate at the SDP conference at Buxton, Dr Owen also asked Mrs Thatcher to do something within her power, to stop the prosecution under the Official Secrets Act of Mr Clive Ponting, the former Ministry of Defence official charged with passing confidential information to a Labour MP, Mr Tam Dalyell.

Prosecutions under the Act require the consent of the Attorney General.

The conference unanimously condemned ministers for denying the Commons the facts.

Dr Owen said that the truth was not discreditable but needed to be told. The Prime Minister and Sir John Nott, former Secretary of State for Defence, had used words which had since been shown to be untrue. That was sometimes necessary in war, but unless mis-statements were corrected and questions answered the situation would get worse.

In the main debates the policy-making Council for Social Democracy upheld the ideas of Dr Owen and the national committee in the two important areas of competition, policy and industrial relations.

They blamed the Government for provoking the miners' dispute, but also took a step they refused to take in Edinburgh last May, and condemned the NUM for exploiting its members for political ends.

Councillors from Yorkshire, pleading the miners' fear of unemployment, sought support for a twelve-month embargo on pit closures. But on that question the leadership insisted on toughness rather than tenderness and won.

Conference report, page 4
Leading article, page 11

Reagan pledges to seek accord with Gromyko

By Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan, vigorously defending his failure to meet any Soviet Super figure in nearly four years in the White House, pledged yesterday to seek ways to begin the world arms race when he meets Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Washington on September 28.

"The most important thing is what understanding I can reach with Mr Gromyko, to maybe convince him that the United States means no harm," he said.

"The meeting is regarded in the Administration as a critical starting point to try to reduce the mounting tension between the super-powers, particularly in regard to mutual arms controls. Moscow has been portraying relations with Washington as the worst in history."

Mr Reagan, summoned to an "unplanned press conference" to confirm that Mr Gromyko had accepted an invitation to go to the White House. That will leave Mr Gromyko's record intact - he has met every American President since Franklin D Roosevelt, initially as Soviet Ambassador to Washington and subsequently as the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Mr Reagan said he would seek ways of reducing the level of arms and improving working relations with the Soviet Union. The Russians had walked away from arms talks - America had never retreated from them.

The Administration believes that detailed arms negotiations with the Soviet Union will continue to be blighted unless there is lessening of tension.

Mr Reagan, referring to that belief, said: "I think the time has come that anything that can perhaps get a better understanding between our two governments should precede any resumption of dealings on specifics, if there can be easing of any suspicion of hostility."

He dodged questions about whether the Kremlin was suffering from a lack of leadership but declared: "I have

been facing a problem that no other President has faced, and that is the great turnover in three years of my term in office. I am going to deal with the Government as it is presented to me."

The meeting with Mr Gromyko will help defuse criticism from Mr Reagan's election opponents of his failure to maintain personal, high-level contacts with the Soviet Union.

The encounter will take place two days after Mr Gromyko confers with Mr George Shultz, United States Secretary of State, while they are attending the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Mr Reagan will address the assembly on September 24.

Gromyko had been in the White House since 1973. The atmosphere between Mr Reagan and Mr Gromyko could be sullied by a White House plan to make public a secret report on alleged arms control violations by the Soviet Union. Mr Reagan said the report was being published in accordance with the wishes of Congress.

Administration officials say that the Kremlin's willingness to talk with the President at such a politically useful time for Reagan indicates a belief that he will be re-elected in November.

They read the same opinion polls as we do," one said.

Lord Carrington, Nato's new secretary-general, met President Reagan at the White House yesterday as part of his maiden round of visits to allied capitals.

He said in an interview published in Washington that he wanted to put a greater accent on the political dimensions of Nato.

He thought that over the last few months the Reagan Administration had played it "absolutely right" in relation to arms control negotiations.

Anglia decides to raise mortgage rate

The Anglia, Britain's seventh-largest building society, yesterday decided to raise its mortgage rate, writes Richard Thomson. But the spike of mortgage rate rises which had looked imminent may have been averted by the Government's announcement yesterday that it will withdraw the high-yielding 28th National Savings certificate which has been blamed by building societies for taking away from them large potential deposits.

The Anglia's 270,000 borrowers face a rise of between 0.25 and 0.5 per cent from the present 12.5 per cent. The board will decide the amount after the Building Societies' Association meeting on Friday.

Notts just miss the championship

Essex retained the county championship yesterday when Nottinghamshire lost to Somerset by three runs in the last over. Ian Botham, Somerset's captain, ensured a thrilling finish to the season by declaring at 244 for five to leave Nottinghamshire chasing 297 runs in a minimum of 52 overs for the win they needed to displace Essex.

By the final over, the sixtieth of the innings, Nottinghamshire's last wicket pair needed 14 runs. Bore hit ten of them before being caught on the penultimate ball by Ollis, Somerset's substitute, who had earlier caught the visitor's captain, Clive Rice, on 98.

John Woodcock, page 27

Pretoria crackdown on political rallies

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa has banned all indoor political gatherings critical of the government in 21 magisterial districts across the country from midnight last night until midnight on September 30 "in the interest of maintaining public peace."

The banning order was issued in the name of Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, by the police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday afternoon under section 46 of the Internal Security Act.

Outdoor political meetings have been banned for some time already under the Riotous Assemblies Act. The new ban excludes meetings held by political parties represented in Parliament.

It follows two weeks of rioting in Sharpeville and other black townships south of Johannesburg and on the East Rand in which at least 39 people have

died and several hundred have been injured. The situation has been quiet in the past few days, but scattered violence continues.

The ban also follows the detention of more than 40 leading African and Indian activists associated with the multiracial United Democratic Front, which led the boycott of last month's elections to the new Coloured and Indian parliamentary chambers.

The government's immediate aim appears to be to enable the police to ban rallies planned for today to commemorate the anniversary of the death in police detention of the Black Consciousness leader, Steve Biko, in 1977, and to prevent funerals planned this weekend for the victims of the recent riots from turning into political meetings.

Hurd flies into Ulster and rebuffs Sinn Fein

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, arrived in the province yesterday for the first time since his appointment on Monday, and declared that because the situation has changed, he would not meet leaders of Provisional Sinn Fein.

Mr Hurd acted so quickly to ally the doubts of Unionists who remain suspicious of him because of a meeting six years ago with Mr Gerry Adams, now president of the political wing of the Provisional IRA, and its publicity director, Mr Danny Morrison.

He said his appointment meant only a change of personnel rather than policy and that it would be foolish to

expect significant changes from what his predecessor, Mr James Prior, had attempted to do.

Before flying in to the province, Mr Hurd, surrounded by the tight security which will surround his every move from now on, met Mr Prior in London for a "good talk" about a job he admits is "daunting."

Within hours, the range of difficulties Mr Hurd faces were apparent, with 18 bomb scares causing traffic disruptions in Belfast as the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force attempted to draw attention to the "loyalist" hunger strike and warned of future action of a "more serious nature".

Continued on back page, col 1

Clan Nicolson chief is first since rebellion of '45

By David Nicolson-Lord

The clan Nicolson, leaderless for more than two centuries, has a new chief: a London solicitor who has never worn a kilt and was yesterday in a state of some uncertainty about the design of the clan tartan.

Sir David Nicolson, aged 64, the fourth Lord Carnock, has had his claim to be clan chief upheld by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingburgh. The headship of the clan is thought to have been vacant for 240 years, since the days of Bonnie Prince Charlie and the Jacobite rebellion of '45.

Sir David, whose home is in Ivybridge, near Plymouth, Devon, said yesterday he had visited Scotland many times and had even passed through Lasswade, outside Edinburgh - the baronetcy of which is connected to the chieftainship of the clan Nicolson.

He added: "I am not sure what the current state of the clan is, but if there is sufficient interest and a strong organizing committee could be set up, I would be willing to play a part in reestablishing the clan. Perhaps in five years' time we could have a gathering at Strling castle."

He confessed, however, to

being not sure which tartan the clan was entitled to wear.

Sir David, who succeeded his father as Baron Carnock in 1982, has no children. His heir is his cousin, the author Nigel Nicolson, son of the diarist Sir Harold Nicolson and the Hon Vita Sackville-West.

His recognition by the Lord Lyon came after a chance letter he received after the death of his father from an amateur genealogist who shared his surname.

Sir David said: "He wrote to me from the north of England indicating I was entitled to what he called the 'honour of Lasswade'. I did some research

at my club in London and I wrote to the Lord Lyon with the facts, asking about verification of my claim."

"He wrote back and said he thought I had a very good claim. The chieftainship of the clan Nicolson was connected with the baronetcy of Lasswade, the two to some extent go together. What I have claimed and what I have now been awarded has really been in abeyance for about 240 years."

Sir David, the fourteenth baronet, comes of a distinguished line of diplomats and soldiers. His grandfather,



Mr Douglas Hurd addressing newsmen on arrival at Stormont Castle.

We'll also help wipe away Susan's fears.

The children who come to our homes have usually reached the depths of despair. So it can take months and often years of love and dedicated care to help them through their trauma. Unfortunately, it also takes increasingly large amounts of money. All at a time when cases like Susan's are becoming both more complicated and more frequent. We'd like to be able to help even more children, but it's a struggle just to keep our present homes open. So please send a donation to: Church of England Children's Society, Freepost, London SE11 4BR.

Name: _____
Address: _____

The Children's Society.

Small businesses key to full employment new minister believes

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Mr David Young, the Prime Minister's new one-man think tank on job creation, yesterday firmly stated his belief that a return to full employment was possible in the long term.

The jobs would come from setting up soundly based small enterprises with the potential to grow and from an expanding leisure sector, he said. "If I have an ideological message it is that to be in a service job is not the same as being a servant."

The former chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, where he controlled a staff of 23,000 and an annual budget of more than £2,000m, will move into the Cabinet Office tomorrow as minister without portfolio with a staff of two or three and will immediately take on the mantle of one of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's closest advisers.

He said last night that he would undertake specific tasks set by the Prime Minister in addition to formulating his ideas and seeing them through. "I just refuse to accept the pessimistic forecasts that we are in for a period of perpetual high unemployment. I am sure there were people saying the same thing back in the 1930s."

"But I believe these things go in cycles and we will get out of this cycle. Look at the United States, where they have got unemployment down 7 per cent, which is very close to full employment," he said.



Mr Young yesterday: "I'm not pessimistic"

Dismissal mystifies Ivor Richard

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

Mr Ivor Richard, EEC commissioner for the unemployed, spent yesterday struggling to come to terms with the fact that he has been dismissed. From next year he joins the 12,500 unemployed Europeans, who have been his special responsibility, in looking for work.

Monday's news that he is to be replaced by Mr Clinton Davis has not had time to sink in properly. He had to get up early yesterday for the long drive to Strasbourg to prepare for a meeting with the European Parliament's social affairs committee. His usual full week of meetings, journeys and work looms before him. When he does think about his rejection, his reaction is uncomprehending and resentful. "I don't see what the object of the exercise is," he said, shoulders slumping, arms outstretched.

"If you want to ensure that your country's commissioners get important jobs you don't send in two new men who do not know the ropes."

Mr Richard made no secret of the fact that he wanted another four years in Brussels from next January, and he was "perfectly satisfied" after two meetings with Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader that he would again be the Labour Party's nominee for the job. He is satisfied that he has

served the Community and his country well. His personal files contain many notes of gratitude from British ministers, including one from Mr Norman Tebbit, who is scarcely on the same political wavelength.

Mr Richard has sent out a press release saying: "I am surprised and disappointed... this is especially so since I consider my task in Brussels as unfinished and since I have had no inkling in advance of any hostility from Downing Street."

He is convinced he has been sacrificed simply because "she doesn't like me". He recalls how during the past four years his ideas on creating a social policy for the EEC ran up against the British Government "time and again".

These included ideas for reducing the working week, formalising part-time working and on giving workers' multinationals better information about company policy. Britain led the attack on all of these.

Mr Richard remains convinced that if the ideas could have been implemented something would have been done already to turn the tide of unemployment. "But she doesn't like it," he says. "She claims the ideas send the wrong signal."

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Miners' strike is small change to currency dealers

"Coal talks meet difficulties", announced the electronic screen wired up to Reuters news agency hanging above the international currency dealing room of the National Westminster Bank in Threadneedle Street, London. Frankly, nobody took much notice.

The clamour of the dealing room, which resembles a hectic, shouting middle eastern bazaar without the funny costumes, did not rise above its normal fever pitch. The cries that filled the air were not discernibly from desperate sterling holders frantic to sell, sell, sell.

"In world terms the British coal dispute is pretty small beer," Mr Alan Pain, the dealing room manager explained. "Currency markets are far more interested in what is happening in America, and to the dollar."

So much has been happening to the United States economy that the past two months have given the NatWest dealing room its busiest period for several years, and the bank is thinking of revising the useful life of a dealer from 15 years to 10 years before he is led away quietly to some gentler pasture of tending other people's money.

Little of the extra business, however, has been a direct result of the posturing of Mr Arthur Scargill and Mr Ian MacGregor. "The market expects the miners to be on strike now. I think we will see a flurry only when there is some definite indication of a return to work," Mr Pain said.

That seems to be another way of saying that the miners have driven the pound to the pit bottom, and can drive it no deeper.

About 60 dealers sit behind banks of flashing lights indicating direct telephone lines from brokers, other banks, big multinational companies, and anyone else with the financial clout to deal in world money.

Beside each dealer a computer screen shows the up-to-the-minute exchange rates.

The hub of the operation, indicated by a miniature stars and stripes on top of the telephone switchboard, is the dollar-sterling desk, while in a quieter corner the "Exotic desk" deals in forints, bahts and other minor moneys.

In banks and foreign exchanges throughout the world, dealers are sitting at similar desks seeing exactly the same Reuters newswashes simultaneously. A big news item will have the telephones jangling within seconds. To alert viewers to the quite important, as distinct from the merely routine, the news agency will activate a bell by each of its screens or teletype printers.

Yesterday, the bell rang at 1.30pm for an item on US real capital spending, but stayed silent for "Coal talks in difficulties," relegating the item to the realms of the entirely expected and unimportant.

The speed of dealing is almost frightening. "A major announcement that, for



Million dollar men: Mr Alan Pain standing at the dollar-sterling desk, manned by Mr Ken De La Salle (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

example, the miners were going back to work, would send sterling soaring the first few minutes, but in not many more minutes its price would settle back to the correct level that properly reflected supply and demand," Mr Pain said.

"Money markets seem to the outsider unduly sensitive to every nuance and rumour, but the normal laws of economics soon even them out."

The dealing room operates normally from 7.45am until 6pm, although dealers will stay late if major trading is expected.

The perfect qualifications for being a dealer, they say, are a mind like a computer and a voice like a foghorn.

One thing never seen in the dealing room is money. Pounds

and dollars are moved around the world only by tourists and smugglers; all legal dealings are mere paper transactions, remembered and recorded, and settled up, by computer. How much is a banker's secret, but individual deals of about £5m appear to be the norm.

The newscaster had given up talking of coal, and was relaying a Byzantine progression of figures that seemed to have something to do with Deutschmarks. The dealers' screens showed that, compared with the day's start of business, sterling was up from \$1.2755 to \$1.2770.

Only a whisker, perhaps, and not enough to bring a holiday in the States within reach of even a policeman on picket duty overtime. But up, none the less.

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The newscaster had given up talking of coal, and was relaying a Byzantine progression of figures that seemed to have something to do with Deutschmarks. The dealers' screens showed that, compared with the day's start of business, sterling was up from \$1.2755 to \$1.2770.

Only a whisker, perhaps, and not enough to bring a holiday in the States within reach of even a policeman on picket duty overtime. But up, none the less.

The perfect qualifications for being a dealer, they say, are a mind like a computer and a voice like a foghorn.

Union chief denies beef claim in hospital poisoning

From Craig Seton, Wakefield

A health official's claim that roast beef had been left out for 10 hours on a hot day and caused the spread of food poisoning throughout a hospital was denied yesterday by a trade union leader representing kitchen staff who, he said, were appalled by the serious allegations.

The allegations and counter-allegations about the salmonella outbreak at Wakefield's Stanley Royd Psychiatric Hospital, during which 27 patients have died, led the district health authority yesterday to halt its regular press conference until further notice.

One more death has been reported at the hospital, of a woman aged 74, but, like six others, she did not display symptoms of salmonella poisoning. Laboratory tests on samples from 17 dead patients have shown that 10 were positive and it is accepted that some of these deaths are due to other causes. Inquests have been opened on some, but not all of the dead.

Yesterday 18 patients were still suffering salmonella-type symptoms, four more than the previous day because of recurrence of symptoms, and seven were seriously ill.

The outbreak began on Sunday, August 26, the day after the roast beef was served in a salad tea, and more than 350 patients and staff at the 900-bed hospital were affected.

Yesterday Dr Geoffrey Ireland, District Medical Officer of the health authority defended the authority against criticism that staff at Stanley Royd had

returned to work with positive salmonella symptoms. He said international policy was that this was acceptable provided normal personal hygiene was carried out and provided these staff did not work in sensitive areas.

He also stood by his assertion that roast beef taken from a refrigerator had been sliced and left out for 10 hours before being served on August 25.

But Mr Paul Jenner, area officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said the union had conducted a detailed investigation among the 17 kitchen staff who had been on duty that Saturday and had discovered the maximum time that the 6lb joints would have been outside the refrigerator was five hours.

THE OUTBREAK IN FIGURES

	New Cases	Total	Deaths
Sunday 26	108	153	0
Mon 27	15	168	0
Tue 28	50	218	0
Wed 29	53	271	1
Thur 30	14	285	1
Fri 31	18	303	3
Sat 1st	7	310	3
Sun 2	1	311	6
Mon 3	4	315	1
Tue 4	1	316	2
Wed 5	2	318	0
Thur 6	5	323	0
Fri 7	5	328	0
Sat 8	1	329	1
Sun 9	8	337	1
Mon 10	0	337	0
Tue 11	0	337	1

7 patients died who had no symptoms
17 patients died (symptoms 25 Aug - 28th Aug)
1 died (symptoms 29 Aug)
1 died (symptoms 30 Aug)
1 died (symptoms 3 Sept)

TV 'home doctor' idea criticized

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Plans for a "Home Doctor Service" on the television screen, using Prestel, were criticized by the British Medical Association yesterday.

The new service will allow patients to identify the likely causes of their symptoms, and to decide when to treat themselves with drugs bought from chemists and when to visit the doctor, the company launching the scheme, Information Transfer International, said yesterday.

The service will be financed by drug companies, who, for £75 a time, will be able to have their "over-the-counter" medicines mentioned in the text, with references to advertisements and information about them.

For £300 a year, they will also be able to put information about prescription-only drugs on the system.

Dr Jan Jouhar, chief executive of the company, said yesterday that the pages covering prescription-only drugs would not be advertisements, but information of the type often given out as leaflets in drug packages.

"Many people are receiving drugs from their doctors and are curious about them," he said. The information "would help patients understand better why they are taking their medicine and any problems they might expect."

A spokesman for the British Medical Association said that such patient education "could be viewed as a crude attempt to use patients to promote the sales of certain drugs."

He said: "Doctors are specifically prohibited from prescribing drugs which are advertised to the public."

Fears ease for missing nurse

Concern for the safety of missing pupil midwife, Miss Angela Macklin, aged 24, eased yesterday after information from a relative of the man she is believed to be with.

Miss Macklin left the nurses' home at St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, on Sunday, with Mr Steven John Bolton, aged 25. Police said they were concerned for her well-being.

But a relative of Mr Bolton's told the police he had seen the couple yesterday and they appeared happy.

Det. Insp. Jack Rogers said: "I feel happier about the situation." Police would still like to speak to Mr Bolton.

Transfer of air routes opposed

Britain's Chamber of Commerce and Industry are opposing Civil Aviation Authority proposals to transfer British Airways' provincial routes to independent airlines. They say the plan could reduce the status of airports such as Manchester and Birmingham and jeopardize the range of flights they offer.

They are also against transfer of intercontinental routes to British Caledonian, a move which they say would "weaken BA's ability to compete with foreign airlines and do nothing to promote genuine competition."

Leading article, page 11

Child leaves hospital

Luke Milligan, aged two, returned home yesterday a week after surgeons amputated his feet. He left the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford, with both legs still in plaster. He will return to the hospital on Monday.

The boy, of Pinnocks Way, Botley, has this operation because of a bone defect at birth after his mother took the morning sickness drug Doxan during pregnancy.

Director jailed for bribery

A company director who helped to swindle his employers of nearly £1.8m and "bought" the cooperation of others to do so was jailed for seven and a half years yesterday, at Manchester Crown Court.

William Kelley, aged 64, of Grange Cliffe Close, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, admitted corruptly giving gifts of cash and holidays to four men, one a detective sergeant, conspiring to steal metal and to obtain money by deception through fictitious invoices.

Demolition veto on Nissen huts

Yeovil District Council has been told by the Department of the Environment, that it cannot demolish two run-down Nissen huts because they are listed buildings. The techniques used in building the huts are of "special interest".

The council had wanted to knock down the huts at Golderoff, one of which is inhabited, to make way for a housing development.

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Unions' ballot call on pits

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Moderate union leaders are mounting a concerted drive to win acceptance for ballots of workers in the key steel and power industries before any decisions are taken to back the miners' strike.

Steel unions are to meet at the end of this week amid indications that at least three of the 14 will press for a ballot. Leaders of two main power unions will also next week push for a ballot before any decision is taken.

The latest manoeuvrings indicate the reservations that some union officials have about last week's overwhelming vote at the TUC conference in Brighton which pledged "total support" for the miners and in particular urged unions not to

cross official National Union of Mineworkers' picket lines.

The power unions, which meet on Monday, will be pressed by the right-wing leaderships of the two most important unions to hold a ballot among the industry's 118,000 traditionally moderate workers.

Power stations are seen as critical in mobilizing support for the miners and in spite of the overwhelming vote last week the electricians' union, with 40,000 members in electricity supply and the 28,000 strong Engineers and Managers Association, will resist strongly becoming involved in support action.

The EMA executive meets tomorrow to decide its policy, but there is little doubt that it will go along with the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union in calling for a ballot.

Mr Eric Hammond, who this week took over from Mr Frank Chapple as general secretary of the EETPU, said yesterday: "There is a means within the industry to hold a ballot and it would be a way of avoiding divisions among the unions."

"A ballot seems to be a sensible and rational way of handling this matter and a better judge of whether the sprinkling of hands raised against last week's general council statement was a reflection of the membership's view," Mr Hammond said.

According to the company, the men are expected to work an extra half hour each day cleaning paint booths so that a full day's work can be done next day. "They have been doing this fixed overtime for the past two years. We need it so that the factory can operate a 39-hour week," a company spokesman said.

Complaints to the Office of Fair Trading have centred on three club rules. One lays down that a dog may not be raced on a club-licensed track unless it has been in charge of a licensed professional or owner-trainer for at least seven days before a race. It means a dog owner not meeting that stipulation generally cannot race a dog on club-licensed tracks.

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سكرا من الرمال

Hutchinson says reporter in court was involved in Laitner killings

From Peter Davenport, Durham

A journalist covering the murder trial of Arthur Hutchinson was asked by the Director of Public Prosecutions and the defence, after being accused in court of direct involvement in the killings of three members of the Laitner family.

The remarkable development came as Mr Hutchinson, aged 43, was being cross-examined after giving evidence at Durham Crown Court on the sixth day of his trial.

At one point he stood up and pointed to Mr Michael Barron, the north-east reporter for the *Sunday Mirror*, who had been covering the case from the press gallery behind the witness box.

He accused Mr Barron of being involved in the murders of Mr Basil Laitner, a Sheffield solicitor, his wife, Avril, and their son, Richard, and the rape of their daughter, Nicola. At one point Mr Hutchinson turned to Mr Barron and said: "You were there, weren't you?"

Mr Hutchinson said that he had denied all charges but had admitted being in the Laitner house on the night of October 23 last year, the day of the wedding of the Laitners' eldest daughter, Suzanne, but claimed he had been invited by Miss Nicola Laitner and had indulged in a love-making session with her to which she had consented.

He told the court that he went to the back of the house by the marquee and stood listening to see if it would be safe for him to go in. "I was attacked. I got

punched and stabbed in the hand. I grabbed the person who was attacking me," he said. After struggling with his attacker he realized, he said, that it was Miss Laitner in her nightdress, and she had a knife.

"She was hysterical. I got the knife off her. It dropped to the floor. I gave her a couple of shakes. She recognized me and she said she thought I was one of them. I said: 'What do you mean one of them?'"

"She mentioned the name Barron. I asked her what she was on about. She said, 'Mike Barron'."

Mr Hutchinson, who sat between two prison officers while he gave his evidence, then stood up and pointed to the far corner of the second tier of the press gallery where Mr Barron was sitting and said: "There he is, my Lord."

The judge then asked Mr Barron to stand up and asked Mr Hutchinson if he was the man that he claimed to have seen in a Sheffield City centre pub on the Friday evening before the Laitner wedding, accompanied by Mr and Mrs Laitner, their son and Nicola.

Mr Hutchinson said yes, and added: "She said they had killed her parents. I didn't know what to do. She said she was raped by one of them up there" and he again looked up in the direction of Mr Barron.

Mr Hutchinson then said that Miss Laitner hung on to him around his neck and that it took him 20 minutes to calm her down. "She said her parents had been murdered. She didn't want to go back into the house. This was around 3am. I picked up two empty bottles of champagne for weapons."

Arthur Hutchinson: Pointed to journalist.

"I walked up into the house cautiously. There was a door open at the bottom of the stairs with a light on. I saw Mrs Laitner on the floor."

"I assumed she was dead. I turned right and saw a man on the stairs. I thought it would be Mr Laitner. I didn't go upstairs. He was staring at me."

Mr Hutchinson said that Miss Laitner had told him that she had been in her bedroom while the killings had happened, but after hearing screams, went to the stairs. "She said she saw one of them (he again looked up at the press gallery) stick a knife in her father. She said she was raped in her bedroom and mentioned Mr Barron had raped her."

The court had been told earlier that when first arrested Hutchinson had said he was being in the Laitner house but later changed his story to say he had been there by invitation and had made love to Miss Laitner with her consent. He said that he had changed his defence to get the truth out but that he was frightened for himself and his mother.

Again looking at Mr Barron he said: "That man up there has threatened every week for the last ten months in respect of my life. I was frightened for my mother's too. He went to the house every week checking it and she is 80."

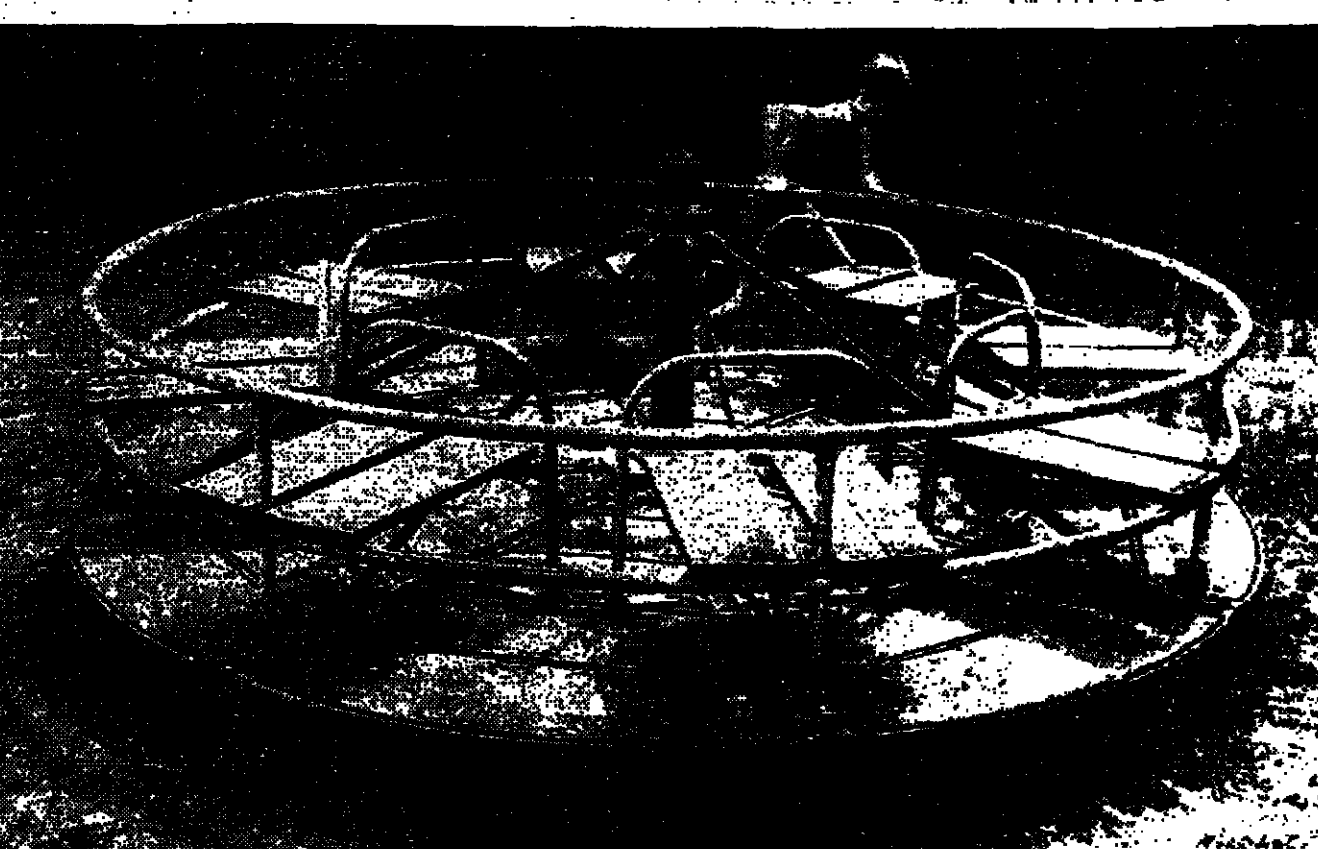
The judge asked Mr Barron if he would consent to giving statements to the DPP and the defence and he replied, from the press gallery: "Certainly."

The public gallery was crowded throughout the day. More than one hundred people had queued outside the court for the limited places available.

Hutchinson gave evidence for 52 minutes before beginning his cross-examination which was still going on when the court rose last night.

The prosecution allege that Hutchinson had gone to the house with the intention of breaking in and stealing jewellery and raping a woman. Instead, they say he stabbed to death three members of the family before raping Miss Laitner three times and leaving her tied hand and foot before fleeing. He was arrested near Harlepool on November 5 last, after staying in a series of guest houses around the North of England.

The case continues today.



Playtime: a carefree moment in the life of a mentally handicapped child at MENCAP's residential home, Cadlington House, Hampshire, is caught by photographer Nobby Clark, whose work on behalf of the mental handicap charity is on show at the Royal Festival Hall in London until October 3.

Road faces 1,000 objections

The proposed 45-mile road between the M1 and A1 in the East Midlands will provide a missing link in the national trunk road network and bring environmental benefits, counsel for the Department of Transport told the inquiry into the scheme, which opened yesterday at Kettering, Northamptonshire.

The £107m road between Calthorpe, Leicestershire, and Huntingdon is designed to help industrial traffic between the Midlands and the east coast ports. More than 1,000 objections have been lodged to the government-backed "green route" and the inquiry is expected to last up to six months.

Alternative routes are proposed by the Leicestershire District Council, the M1-A1 Link Road Action Committee, and two individuals, Mr Bill Morton, Conservative group leader on Northamptonshire County Council, and Mr Geoff Pentelow, a farmer.

Mr Malcolm Pill, told the inquiry inspector, Brigadier Robert Merrill, that the proposals would fit in with government policy to provide a link to the industrial recovery of towns along the route of new roads.

Pharmacists given hint of more power

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Hints that pharmacists may be given a bigger role in advising patients and controlling the NHS drug bill came yesterday as chemists criticized doctors for dangerously illegal handwriting and over-prescribing drugs.

Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State for Health, told the Pharmaceutical Society's conference in Southampton that ministers were looking carefully at proposals in a "pharmacists charter" put to them by representatives of the 10,000 high street chemists last month. The possible role of pharmacy would be central to this autumn's Green Paper on primary health care services.

Dr Hopkin Maddock, president of the society, said chemists should be allowed to refuse to dispense prescriptions if doctors over-prescribe to reduce the vast amount of wasted medicines.

Pharmacists, he said, picked up errors in prescribing, on dosage and methods of administration, and deciphered doctors' illegible handwriting. But for pharmacists' vigilance some prescriptions would be a serious danger to patients. "The medical profession is unable or unwilling to extend any discipline upon

those of its members who continue to scrawl illegible prescriptions."

Pharmacists should be allowed to intervene in the open-ended drug bill, which totalled more than £1,500m a year, Dr Maddock said.

"If a prescription is presented with a number of different items, each with a different length of treatment, we should be allowed to reduce the quantities dispensed to the correct balanced level. If, through the use of patient records, we can establish that excessive quantities are being prescribed, we should have the authority to refuse to dispense prescriptions, advising the medical practitioner that we have done so."

Evidence of over-prescribing came in medicine amnesties, he said. One campaign last year produced 250,000 unwanted tablets, valued at £450,000, another in Wirral this year brought in one million pills.

Mr Alan Smith, chief executive of the pharmacist negotiating committee, said doctors could cut £30m from the drug bill by prescribing just eleven common drugs by the generic rather than brand name.

Scotland gets water rationing

By Kenneth Gosling

The first water rationing in mainland Britain during the present drought comes into force in south-west Scotland on Monday. Supplies to 20,000 people in an area stretching almost from the Strathclyde boundary to the Solway Firth will be turned off each day for 15 hours. The daily shutdown will start at 4pm.

Counsellors have been warned that rationing could spread unless attention is paid to economy appeal. The Scottish decision was a surprise, Wales and the south-west of England were expected to be the first areas to be hit. The South West Water Authority meets today to review the situation, but the indications are that rationing will probably not be introduced.

In south-west Scotland six months of drought have left reservoirs at record low levels; some have only 40 days supply remaining.

Standpipes are being put up in parts of Yorkshire, notably in Halifax and Huddersfield, but are unlikely to be brought into use until next month, and then only if there has been no appreciable rainfall.

Parts of Northern Ireland have had rationing for nearly two months.

Health food business is booming

Sales of mineral water, muesli, bran products and vitamins have risen dramatically during the past few years, reflecting a growing enthusiasm for health foods.

A study published by the Leatherhead Food Research Association predicts that in spite of a lingering public reluctance to patronise health food shops, the number of such stores will rise from 1,300 in 1983 to 1,500 next year. The health food market in Britain is reckoned to be worth more than £120m a year, and is gradually losing its cranky image, the report says.

Greater interest in nutrition has resulted in the introduction of new breakfast cereals and has made wholemeal bread, flour and pasta popular.

In the past two years, sales of bran products and muesli have risen by 45 per cent and 29 per cent respectively, although other cereals have increased by only 8 per cent in the same period. The market for cereal snacks is growing by 30 per cent a year, and is expected to be worth £10m this year.

Health Foods in the U.K. by Moira Hilman, the Leatherhead Food Research Association, Randolphs Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, £30.

One of quads has died

Graham Earnshaw, one of the quadriplegics born at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, last Saturday, died yesterday. He weighed 3lb 8oz. Two of the three other babies, all girls, are in a satisfactory condition and the third is in intensive care.

The parents, Lance Corporal Stephen Earnshaw, aged 30 and his wife, Philomena, aged 24, live with their son Kerry, aged four, in Bicester, Oxfordshire.

Gun ban urged

Merseyside trading standards officers have called for a ban on imports of a Hongkong made toy gun which fires plastic bullets at up to 180mph, and which doctors say could seriously injure a child's eyes.

Welsh shortage

A shortage of new recruits may force the church in Wales to drop its Welsh speaking requirement for clergy in north Wales, the bishop of St Asaph, the Right Rev Alwyn Rice Jones, said yesterday.

Thomson raises holiday prices by 17%

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Thomson Holidays, Britain's biggest foreign package holiday operator, with a fifth of the market, is increasing next summer's prices by an average of 17 per cent, with Spanish prices up by about 20 per cent.

The increases are a little less steep than those announced last week by Horizon Travel, the third largest tour operator, but Mr John MacNeill, Thomson's managing director, played down suggestions that another price war might be developing. He said: "There is not much difference between the two companies' prices. Some of our prices are a little cheaper, some are about the same."

Other leading tour operators, such as Intasun, Leisure, the second largest, and Cosmos, have still to bring out their brochures for next summer, but both Intasun and Cosmos have given a warning that prices will

be rising close to 20 per cent, with Spain the worst hit.

With the typical £250 overseas holiday rising to around £300 the crucial question for the tour operators is whether holidaymakers will for the first time in years reverse the trend towards going abroad.

Mr MacNeill said: "The price increase is fairly substantial. So, given we are heading for record carrying this year, to forecast a further record next year would be a bit optimistic. But the desire for an overseas holiday is still very strong."

The late bookings rush this summer is likely to mean package holidays volume has risen by 7 per cent this year, according to Thomson assessments of the market. This compares with a 10 per cent increase in the market last year, 14 per cent up in 1982 and a 13 per cent rise in 1981. Thomson

HOW PRICES ARE RISING		
Horizon	Thomson	Average %
Spain	23	20-23
Greece	14	12-13
Corfu	18	12
Croat	13	14
Portugal	9-10	10
Yugoslavia	11	10
Malta	8	8

Source: Horizon Travel, Thomson Holidays

estimates spending on foreign package holidays this year to be £1,400,000, as much as is spent by the population on buying bread.

But Thomson was quick to claim that, if rail travel were included, a comparison of holiday costs between Benidorm and Blackpool and between Majorca and Torquay showed the British destinations 40 per cent more expensive.

Thomson is retaining an

option to reprint its brochures later in the booking season, but Mr MacNeill said that this could mean prices could go down or up depending on circumstances. But anybody who had booked already would not be charged any higher price while, if prices went down, early bookers would benefit from the lower prices.

The Thomson average increase in next summer's holidays is 3 percentage points below Horizon's 20 per cent. Horizon's Spanish prices are up on average by 23 per cent, but Thomson is looking to around 20 per cent, although Mr MacNeill gave a warning that some Spanish holiday increases will be as high as 23 per cent. Spanish hotels had put up room prices by between 15 per cent and 30 per cent, he pointed out. In addition the peseta was stronger against sterling and aviation fuel costs were higher.

Curbs urged on operations of money changers

The chairman of the English Tourist Board yesterday called for legal controls on independent bureaux de change.

Mr Michael Montague told *The Times*: "These so-called bureaux de change are charging exorbitant rates of commission and their rates of exchange are much worse than the banks."

"The frightening thing is that these men set up without any kind of licence. I think it is time for the Government to regulate their activities."

Mr Montague advised tourists to change money only at banks.

Tourist boom brings 50,000 jobs a year

Tourism in Britain is set to break all records this year with visitors arriving in the first half of the year already above the highest total reached in the Queen's silver jubilee year.

The prediction was made in London yesterday by the new chairman of the British Tourist Authority, Mr Duncan Black, who presented the authority's annual report.

He forecast an even brighter future for the tourist industry. "This is an era of great opportunity and challenge," he said.

"We must not miss this chance to establish Britain once and for all as one of the great tourist countries of the world."

already "the biggest growth industry in the country", creating new jobs at the rate of up to 50,000 a year, he said.

With 1,400,000 people working in tourism it was a bigger employer than construction and the biggest invisible export.

Mr Black said it might already be Britain's biggest business. Thirteen and a half million tourists are expected to visit Britain this year, according to the report, bringing the country £5,000m in foreign exchange.

Last year the total was 12,580,000, people spending £4,500m. The biggest rise was in visitors from the United States, at more than two million their number was up 34 per cent on 1982.

Americans spent £784m in Britain last year. Middle Eastern tourists, who numbered more than 600,000, were the biggest spenders per head, parting with a total of more than £500m.

The weak pound and the heatwave could not explain away the increase, Mr Black said. And he issued a warning against complacency.

Answering critics of the impact of tourism on the British way of life, Mr Black, who until he took up the job in April was chairman of Cathay Pacific Airways, said: "Tourism can and does enhance the quality of life in Britain."

BBC men accused of disloyalty

Two BBC executives have been taken to task for publicly questioning the corporation's commitment to coverage of current affairs on television.

Mr Peter Ibbotson, editor of *Panorama*, and Mr Roger Bolton, head of BBC Manchester's network production centre and a former editor of *Panorama*, have been told by Mr Alistair Milne, director general of the BBC, that their behaviour at last month's Edinburgh Television Festival was disloyal.

The two men criticized a decision to screen an American mini-series *Master of the Game* instead of the first of the new season's *Panorama* programmes during the Trades Union Congress in Brighton.

Arts places cut to boost computer study rejected

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

The Government has rejected the suggestion that the number of arts student places at universities be reduced to accommodate an increase in computer and engineering undergraduates.

The rejection was made at a conference of industrialists held in London yesterday and organized by the Confederation of British Industry to find answers to the shortage of high technology manpower.

Mr Peter Brooke, Minister for Higher Education, warned the delegates: "Quite apart from the relative costs of science-based and arts courses is the fact that a reduction of the number of students on arts courses will contribute little to an increase in the number of science and engineering students."

The reduction in teaching staff in arts subjects over the past few years have gone about as far as it is possible to go without incurring disproportionately high redundancy costs."

Britain faces a severe shortage of skilled professionals in the electronics and computer sector. Last year the deficit in the information technology trade balance was £800m. The National Economic Development Office warned the Government last week that time was running out and a policy must be developed to reverse the trend.

The Government must find a way of producing with the help of industry or academia another 2,000 high-technology graduates a year allowing Britain to successfully match its principal industrial competitors.

Ministry act to bar wild boar hunting

By John Young

The Department of the Environment is discussing with the Nature Conservancy Council what action to take to prevent the reintroduction of wild boar hunting in Scotland.

The League Against Cruel Sports has written to the department, complaining of an advertisement published in *Scottish Farmer* last month. Headed "Wild Boar Hunting", it stated that a "breeder" was seeking an owner of up to 2,000 acres of scrub and forest "to participate in a profitable scheme". Replies were to be addressed to a box number.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 it is an offence to release into the wild any animal "which is not ordinarily resident in and is not a regular visitor to Great Britain in a wild state".

Beryl's star turn

Though not among the North Sea giants, Mobil's newest offshore production platform isn't exactly sylph-like either. Twice as heavy as the Eiffel Tower, and with a profile that could, at best, be described as functional, Beryl B is hardly conventional star material.

Nevertheless, last year she performed like nothing short of a prima ballerina when her turn came to take centre stage in Britain's enduring North Sea spectacle.

On a misty day in May the 14,000 tonne steel jacket — 130 metres tall and 60 metres wide — slid from her tow-out barge and pirouetted down to the seabed. Then the artistry began. With tolerances of only ¼ of a degree, Beryl B delicately extended specially designed locating pins to lower herself with exacting precision over a pre-positioned drilling template. Illuminated by strobes and captured on television monitors, the whole performance took a suspenseful eight hours. And opened up a new era in offshore technology and techniques.

Just 23 days later the platform structure was, to all intents and purposes, complete.

Beryl B's lightning virtuosity might not have brought an audience to its feet at Covent Garden. But then, as Mobil and its fellow venture participants can attest, the North Sea is hardly Swan Lake.

Mobil Beryl B

Owen calls for 'plain truth' about Belgrano

The Government should correct any misstatements made to the House of Commons about the sinking of the Argentine cruiser the General Belgrano and drop the prosecution of Mr Clive Ponting under Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, said in reply to an emergency motion which was carried unanimously.

"Tell the truth. Drop the prosecution and the vast majority of this country will breathe a sigh of relief and turn to other business," he added. Mrs Thatcher, Dr Owen said, had locked itself into a depressing cycle of error, half-truths and deliberate falsehood. The truth was not discreditable; it simply needed to be told.

"Instead we have a campaign of misinformation beginning to reach into the heart of the Conservative government. The integrity of the Civil Service is being brought into question. We are in the early stages of a Watergate."

He recounted the events of April and May 1982 and said that in a television programme during the general election Mrs Thatcher had said the Belgrano was not steaming away from the Falklands when it was sunk. Although it had been.

"The crux is that the record must be set straight and Parliament must be told the truth. The alleged actions of a civil servant, Mr Clive Ponting, who is a member of this party, have made disclosure inevitable."

The emergency motion, condemning the denial of full and accurate information to the Commons and the select committee on all the events leading up to the sinking of the Belgrano, which undermined the ability of the Commons to reach a balanced and proper judgement on the actions of the Government, was passed unanimously.

Mr David Young, the minister without portfolio, should tell Thatcher's Cabinet to stop playing off the Department of Education and Science against the Department of Employment and give education and training the priority it needs, Mr Owen said.

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Tory programme 'fails to increase competitiveness'

The SDP's economic policies were not spurring Thatcherism, nor were they Thatcherism with a human face, Mr David Owen said, opening the debate on competitiveness and the social market economy.

"What we need to tackle the problem of unemployment is a combination of Keynesian macro-economic policies with micro-economic policies to improve the competitiveness of industry," he said.

"By micro-economic policies, I do not mean policies to cut the real wages of British workers, as Nigel Lawson does, but policies to improve the quality and performance of British goods, the flow of new products and the production methods used to make them."

He said a key question was the SDP's attitude to the Government's programme of privatization. He did not want British Airways sold off until the issues of competition were resolved.

He moved the motion which included criticism of ideological adherence to privatization or nationalization because this created an unnecessary and damaging instability. It stated that public ownership could be successful but privatization made sense when it widened choice, increased competition, gave employees a meaningful interest in their business and encouraged genuine wider ownership of wealth. But it noted the Government's privatization programme had, so far, failed to do these things.

Mr John Cosh, North and East Oxfordshire, called on the party to reaffirm its commitment to a form of income policy as a fair way of dealing with inflation than increasing unemployment.

Mr Henry Faulks, Bristol, moved an amendment deploring the Government's privatization programme.

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Facing the issue: Dr David Owen the SDP leader, and his wife make their way through one of the miners' pickets he has outspokenly condemned at Buxton.

The meeting yesterday passed off good-humouredly: Dr Owen argued with the 15 men from Markham Colliery Derbyshire, for 10 minutes. They had come to speak to SDP leaders after being outraged at Dr Owen's condemnation of the strike at the conference on Monday. He agreed that if he was a

miners he would have opposed pit closures. Earlier, the miners had put their views to other members of the "Gang of Four". Mr Arthur Dudley, a striking miner said that Mrs Shirley Williams the SDP president, had heard them sympathetically, adding: "She gave the impression she did not agree with all of what Dr Owen said."

Later working miners received a promise of a cash collection - from Mrs Williams. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

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Priority for policy on environment demanded

The leadership sustained a sharp defeat when a motion demanding the production of a policy consultation paper on environment by the end of the year was carried by a large majority. Lord Kennet, for the national committee, had urged that the motion be remitted since it was intended to produce the required document next year.

The vote came at the end of a debate on aspects of environmental policy which began in the assembly and continued in the council which alone has the power to take decisions.

Mrs Gill Artis, a member of the national committee, opening the debate said the SDP could look at environmental protection in all its policies right from the start while the older parties tried to bring little bits of conversation into their policies. She asked whether the SDP dared to stand in front of developers' excavators, as members of the conversation group, Friends of the Earth had, or whether such actions would always be left to voluntary groups.

Dr Robert Whitley, Poole, complained that after three years the SDP was still merely discussing the environment. There was plenty of rhetoric but no substance. They had a moral duty to protect the environment and there was also a lot of political mileage to be made out of the issue.

Mr Tom Burke, Lambeth, said that the SDP was the only political party with a constitutional commitment to the environment. It was a battleground abandoned by the other parties, and it should stake its claim without becoming part of the "brown bread and sandals brigade".

The party was not short on politics but short on passion. It made him mad when another area of wetlands was drained to grow grain the country did not need at a price it could not afford. It made him mad when official secrecy stopped him knowing what poisons were in his food and water and when ignorance forced the poor to degrade the environment.

But being mad was not enough. The anger must be channelled into effective action. Mrs Elizabeth Ross, Devon, moved a resolution, later carried, declaring that the main policy statements should contain assessments of the environmental implications.

Mr David Fieldes, West Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, moving the motion calling for a policy paper, said it was not short of a scandal that although protection of the environment was written into the party's constitution and had been part of the Limehouse Conference last year, it had not been put on the agenda of the Council for Social Democracy.

Replying to the debate, Lord Kennet said that there were costs and benefits which a Thatcherite market economy was not capable of even of noticing because they did not appear in money terms, or at least not at once in money terms.

Today's business

The assembly ends today with a major speech by Dr David Owen the leader of the party. Other business includes an emergency motion on the use of atomic bombs and a debate on social democracy and inequality.

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Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Opposition parties, especially small Opposition parties, need themes rather than blueprints. Detailed policies can always be stolen by the government of the day and there is something inherently absurd in a party which nobody expects to win the next election saying precisely what it will do in every particular when it holds office. But it needs certain general propositions around which the party can unite, both to identify its central purpose and to distinguish it from other parties.

That is why the debate on the social market economy at Buxton yesterday was, to my mind, the most important of the SDP's conference. That is the theme on which Dr Owen intends to base Social Democratic domestic policy.

He first outlined his combination of "toughness and tenderness" in his speech to the party conference at Salford a year ago. It was a combination which he has still not made clear, even to all members of his own party, exactly what he means by the social market economy.

If it were simply that economic assistance is needed to earn the money to pay for the social services that everybody wants, the concept would not rise above the level of a home town necessity to say but not novel. But Dr Owen means more than that.

To him, the term means using the disciplines of the market to promote economic efficiency, which distinguishes the SDP from Labour, while displaying a degree of social concern which distinguishes the party from the Conservatives.

A worrying faith in the market

It has been clear at Buxton this week that a number of Social Democrats are worried by his faith in market forces. They fear that his toughness is genuine, while the tenderness seems too often to slip his memory. Hence all the fibres about "Thatcherism with a human face".

This line of criticism seems to me to be fundamentally mistaken. Sensible Opposition parties take account of the achievements of the governments they seek to replace. The Conservatives would not have had the longest uninterrupted period in office this century, from 1951 to 1964, if they had tried to overturn everything the Attlee government had done, to scrap the Welfare State and to de-nationalize everything in sight.

Churchill campaigned against the centralized control and bureaucratic excesses of Labour rule, while promising to restore efficiency. The policies, in other words, he attacked the weaknesses but did not threaten what was regarded as the achievements of the Attlee administration. That was smart politics.

The principal domestic achievement of the Thatcher years has been to transform the public debate, to bring a greater mood of economic realism and to spread a wider recognition of the need for efficiency. The Government's most serious potential weaknesses are that its economic performance may not match its ambitions and, that it may seem to be too insensitive.

The wise course for an opposition party is therefore to associate itself with the economic purpose of Thatcherism, to leave itself free to criticize the government's economic performance and to attack it for its lack of social sensitivity.

That is just what Dr Owen has been trying to do. To criticize him on that score is, I believe, ill-judged. The more valid charge is that he has not yet made his case convincing. There remains a suspicion that he is still striking an attitude.

It is rather a good attitude, but that is not enough. He needs to relate more effectively to the social and economic aspects of his policy to his economic objectives.

Until he has done so one will be tempted to wonder whether the social market economy may not turn out to be a device for avoiding having to choose between social and economic goals. Would further extensive social programmes and redistributive taxes be conducive to economic expansion?

If Dr Owen can provide satisfactory answers when he speaks to the conference today, so much the better. If he has not finished working out his ideas, then he still has a little time. My plea would be not that he changes his theme, but that he says more about it.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION • Colonizing space

Human colonies in space project

A project aimed at setting up human colonies in space with as many as 10,000 people living in huge space stations was launched yesterday as an optimistic antidote to the nuclear arms race. Part of the same project is the creation of an experimental unit in which volunteers would live under the conditions that might exist on Mars.

The project, to be called the Argo venture, was announced by Lord Young of Darlington, the originator of the Consumers Association and the Open University.

The hope behind it is that a third space programme will be launched by Europe in conjunction with Japan and the Commonwealth to encourage the super powers to spend more on peaceful exploration and less on space armaments.

The establishment of human colonies in space will be given priority from the beginning, Lord Young said. Merely to put unmanned satellites in space was not ambitious enough, he said.

"Only when human beings are living in space will they be able to spot and solve the problems without being earthbound in their approach. Only when there are human colonies will the possibilities of further expansion be properly assessed," he said.

"Also, only human colonies will sufficiently excite the imagination of the people on earth who are going to have to pay for the ventures."

The European space effort could appeal powerfully to one-world altruism everywhere, have substantial economic benefits and could be a turning point in the world's mood from gloom towards optimism.

Lord Young envisages space stations in the shape of spinning cylinders several miles long in which 10,000 people would live and work. They could have shutters to simulate day and night and the change of the seasons.

Big changes in food foreseen

Eminent predictions called to account

Forecasting the future is a relatively new game among scientists. Those who engage in it are rarely called to account, that was until yesterday.

A number of optimistic and gloomy predictions made by eminent scientists, economists and writers were examined by Mr Nigel Calder, president of a special section of the British Association, which, in the course of this week, will examine topics ranging from the impact of new technology on jobs to the world on the verge of drastic innovation.

In particular, Mr Calder compared present conditions with the forecasts made by 100 experts. They were asked 20 years ago, at his invitation, to put their visionary power against George Orwell's imagination of what the world would look like in 1984.

With few exceptions the experts took the view that the world would not be as grim a place as Orwell predicted. Many of the forecasts were fairly accurate, anticipating such innovations as video recording, cable television, optical communication links, personal computers, computer networks, communications and weather satellites, and the surge of interest in bio-technology.

The technical interest was wrong in some details, but the general thrust of ideas in electronics and biotechnology was correct.

Errors were plentiful too, arising mainly from excessive technical optimism and personal enthusiasm. For example the late Dr Werner von Braun, the German-born rocket pioneer, fully expected a manned expedition to Mars by this time, and nuclear-powered rockets.

When the Sizewell B inquiry resumed on its 258th day yesterday, it became the longest-running public inquiry in British history.

In addition to the cost of the hearing, the Sizewell B inquiry, Dr Raymond Kemp reported in a paper to the Sociology section of the association.

Fairness of Sizewell inquiry studied

Colonizing space

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Dr Kemp of the Centre for East Anglian Studies at the University of East Anglia, Norwich, is investigating the effectiveness of the inquiry, especially its acceptability for resolving local issues.

He said that most inquiries routinely took place expeditiously, with a minimum of controversy, and placed relatively few demands upon those participating. That was not true of the Sizewell B inquiry.

The hearing took place because of the Three Mile Island incident in the United States which raised public fears about the safety of the pressurized water reactor type of nuclear power station. The strength

of concern expressed by local councils close to the Sizewell site was demonstrated by the fact that Mr Stephen Reed, the mayor of Harwich, would give evidence on their behalf.

Dr Kemp said calling Mr Reed from the United States encapsulated a central feature of the Sizewell controversy. How could the fears and legitimate interests of local residents opposed to such projects properly be reconciled with national policy proposals?

Was it possible, first, for the inquiry to be "full, fair and thorough" as the Secretary of State for Energy promised, and second, in what manner were local interests and concerns being addressed by the inquiry? Dr Kemp asked.

Hopes fade for thaw in East-West diplomacy

Gromyko maintains his hard line in run-up to meeting with Reagan

Mr Andrei Gromyko's meeting with President Reagan later this month could signal the beginning of an East-West thaw. But observers here see no sign so far that Mr Gromyko is ready to make concessions.

The dismissal of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov as Chief of Staff has reduced the role of the military, which has taken a hawkish line on arms control. Mr Gromyko still intends to maintain Moscow's hard line, however, judging by recent Soviet pronouncements. He embodies Soviet foreign policy and Moscow's hostility toward Mr Reagan personally.

An important speech by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the 53-year-old Kremlin number two, suggests that members of the Politburo's younger generation favour restored détente, provided the West stops trying to divide and undermine the Soviet bloc.

But bitter Soviet attacks yesterday on Mr Reagan as "the ugly face of malignancy" did not indicate that the Kremlin was about to help the President in his reelection campaign, or that it had decided his victory was a foregone conclusion.

It was confirmed in Washington yesterday that Mr Reagan would meet Mr Gromyko on September 28 at the White House, after the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Diplomats said the meeting - Mr Reagan's first face-to-face encounter with a senior Politburo member - was itself an encouraging sign. But Moscow

wanted to demonstrate that it, too, was seeking dialogue, and if the White House talks took place, Mr Gromyko would lay the blame squarely on the United States, perhaps hoping to undermine Mr Reagan's image as peacemaker in the eyes of American voters.

Yesterday Pravda attacked the "stream of anti-communist invective and shameless lies" emanating from the Reagan Administration. Mr Reagan and officials like Mr Elliot Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for human rights, were still talking about "Soviet tyranny", but no longer about "Soviet aggression".

The Soviet press accused Mr Reagan of "postwar realities" in the address to Polish-Americans in Pennsylvania. It said Mr Reagan supported "anti-socialist scum" - a reference to Solidarity - and was poisoning the atmosphere with his "vicious diatribes".

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Diplomats said Moscow's unbending hard line was also reflected in the cancellation of talks to West Germany by President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria and Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader. There was still no sign, moreover, that Russia would send a delegation to the "Star Wars" talks in Vienna next week.

Pravda even expressed pessimism over the Stockholm disarmament conference, which resumed yesterday. The West was deliberately blocking progress at the talks by "stuffing its package" with proposals on military confidence-building measures which it knew to be unacceptable.

In a speech in Sofia last Sunday, which analysts have been examining for clues to future Kremlin policy, Mr Gorbachev accused "imperialist forces" of trying to weaken the Soviet bloc by differentiating between liberal and illiberal East European states.

The stern reality is that the world is not subsiding. Mr Gorbachev said, blaming Mr Reagan's "crusade against communism" and American "brute force". But Mr Gorbachev deplored the lack of dialogue on space weapons and nuclear missiles, and denied that Moscow's "tough line" or "intransigence" were to blame.

The Soviet Union favoured "realism, common sense and businesslike cooperation," Mr Gorbachev said. "The socialist countries have enough good will and determination to conduct a constructive dialogue on all cardinal points in international affairs. If the West shows it understands that nowadays one can only speak to the socialist world on equal terms, then of course a change for the better will occur."

This reflected the call for "daily needed mutual trust" made by President Chernenko during his brief reappearance last week.

Leading article, page 11

Sour note persists at arms conference

Stockholm (Reuters) - The 35-nation European Disarmament Conference began its third session yesterday with the Soviet Union renewing its attacks on US foreign policy and accusing Washington of extending the arms race to outer space.

Delegates said the day's proceedings showed East and West remained as far apart as ever on how to reduce the risk of war in Europe.

The Soviet representative, Mr Oleg Grinevsky, who chaired the opening plenary meeting, said: "The US desire to tilt in its favour the existing world balance of forces, and the continuing deployment in some countries of Western Europe of new American missiles, result in an increased danger of nuclear war."

"And now the US plans to extend the arms race to outer space as well, making it a huge theatre of war."

Western delegates described the speech as polemical and merely restating Soviet positions.

The Dutch representative, Mr Petrus Burwala, told reporters: "If I had had any optimism about this session, it would have been crushed by the Soviet statement."

The conference is effectively the only arms forum in which Moscow and Washington are still talking to each other. It began in January with a mandate to negotiate confidence and security-building measures in Europe, but the first two sessions made no headway because of East-West disagreements on what it should be discussing.

Nato wants to talk about specific military measures, such as notification of military manoeuvres and exchanging observers, with provision for these to be verified.

The Warsaw Pact countries favour discussion of broader political measures, such as agreements on non-use of nuclear weapons.

In a clear reference to the NATO position, Mr Grinevsky said some participating states were emphasizing "technical military measures of secondary importance."

"At the same time they are evading businesslike consideration of the major initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries," he said.

The Irish delegate, Mr Gerard O'Brien, speaking on behalf of the European Community, said its 10 members were concerned by the tendency to divide proposals into "political" and "military-technical" measures.

Delegations of the Ten have many times stated their opinion that specific measures in the military field which meet the criteria of the (conference) mandate will be highly political in their significance," he said.

Mr Grinevsky repeated earlier Soviet accusations that NATO's insistence that any measures agreed in Stockholm should be "transparent" and verifiable represented a US attempt to spy on Warsaw Pact's military activities.

"The measures proposed by them do not apply to a single inch of the US territory. One wonders what kind of mutuality, equality and equal respect for security interests these US proposals have in mind," he said.

The Conference groups the United States, Canada and all European countries except Albania.

Under Andropov, attacks on the Moldavia leadership were seen as oblique attacks on Mr Konstantin Chernenko, who is closely associated with Moldavia. The practice appears to be continuing.

Instant art: Michele Ghelarducci (left), Francesco Ferrucci and Pietro Luridiana in the television studios with the "Modigliani" they made in four hours.

How to fake a Modigliani

It takes about four hours to make a Modigliani sculpture that will satisfy the art critics. This was proved on Italian television on Monday evening by three 20-year-old students from Lignano, birthplace of the Tuscan artist.

The recipe is simple. First go to the sanctuary of the Madonna di Montenero, a few miles outside Lignano to gather some slightly shaped examples of the local soft stone. Second, find an illustrated catalogue of Modigliani's works. Third, take chisels, hammers and an electric drill and, with the help of a piece of chalk, set to work.

From John Earle, Rome

The three students - Francesco Ferrucci, Michele Ghelarducci and Pietro Luridiana - did just this, between 4pm and 8pm.

It had long been said that the artist, in a mood of dissatisfaction, had thrown some sculptures into the canal in 1909. When a century exhibition of his works was held this year, it seemed the time to find out.

Sigora Vera Durbe, curator of the Museum of Modern Art, arranged for the canal to be dredged and was overjoyed when on July 24 an came a head, followed by a second and later a third.

Sigora Durbe had no doubts and, with some other leading critics, immediately pronounced them to be priceless.

The students returned from their August holidays to find things going further than they had bargained for. They contacted a magazine and told their story, supplying a photograph of themselves at work.

Even so, there were those who said the photographs were the fake and not the heads. The three would have to show that they could do it again - which they did before the television cameras.



Reporter testifies: Herr Heidemann yesterday giving the court his account of the discovery of the fake diaries.

Court told of trail to Hitler 'diaries'

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Herr Gerd Heidemann, the former Stern reporter accused of fraud in the Hitler diaries trail, told a Hamburg court in his first day of evidence yesterday that he came across what he thought were Hitler's diaries when he tried to sell a yacht once owned by Hermann Goering.

Herr Heidemann said that a Nazi souvenir collector, Herr Fritz Stiefel, did not buy the yacht but told Herr Heidemann he had contacts with a man with relatives in East Germany who had smuggled a volume of diaries, said to be written by Hitler, to the West. Herr Heidemann was told that alto-

gether 25 diaries had been found in an aircraft wreck near Leipzig at the end of the war.

The former reporter, abruptly sacked after discovery of the forgeries and then accused of defrauding Stern out of more than DM9m, (£2.3m) also spoke of his journey to South America in 1979 in the company of a former SS general Karl Wolff.

Dozens of reporters crowded the Hamburg court to hear the story from the man whom Stern described last year as its "ace reporter". He will continue giving evidence for several days.

Karami's blessing for guerrillas

From Robert Flek, Beirut

The Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karami, gave further encouragement yesterday to the guerrillas attacking Israel's occupation army in southern Lebanon amid growing signs that a further civil conflict could break out in Beirut.

During fierce artillery battles between Druze and Christian militias south of the capital, shelling has smashed the main power lines from the Jive power station on the coast, reducing Beirut's electricity supply to only five hours a day, while militiamen are appearing in increasing numbers again on the Muslim western sector of the city.

Mr Karami told the Lebanese Press Syndicate - the Lebanese journalists' union - that his government now publicly supported the resistance movement in southern Lebanon. Repeating almost word for word the encouragement for the guerrillas which he first made in an interview with The Times last month, Mr Karami also emphasized that the Lebanese Government would in no circumstances negotiate directly with Israel.

"Our position remains unchanged - contacts with Israel will only be through a third, friendly country," he said.

The "friendly" country is supposed to be the United States, though the Americans are in no mood at present to negotiate new agreements between the Lebanese and Israel.

Mr Karami and other Muslim members of the Cabinet assume that guerrilla attacks on the Israeli Army in the south of the country will eventually force Israel to appeal for American help to end the war.

A further attack on an Israeli armoured vehicle was reported yesterday from Bent Jball, near the Israeli border. Meanwhile, a 16-year-old boy was said by eyewitnesses at the Beter Bridge crossing point on the Israeli front line to have been killed when a militiaman of Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" fired his rifle accidentally.

The boy was apparently trying to board a crowded bus on the hills above Jezzine, the only vehicle the Israelis now allow across their line - when the gunman fired his weapon in the crush of people trying to board the vehicle.

Jerusalem: The Israeli national unity government to be headed by Labour and Likud was finally taking shape yesterday but at dusk its size and composition were not yet determined. (Moshe Brilliant writes).

It was not clear whether Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister-designate, will introduce the government in Parliament today.

Poland's pilgrims warned off politics

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Solidarity supporters who transform summer pilgrimages into jubilant political demonstrations have come under sharp criticism from the Polish Religious Affairs minister, Mr Adam Lopałka.

He told Polish journalists that although the authorities were not against pilgrimages to the shrine of the Black Madonna icon in Czestechowa they were opposed to their being used as political demonstrations.

The pilgrimages in August mobilize hundreds of thousands of mainly young people in congregations of 250,000 around the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestechowa are not uncommon - who march from all over Poland. They sleep in fields and on their way through country lanes sometimes unfurl Solidarity banners, sing patriotic anthems and wear the insignia of the outlawed trade union.

The pilgrimage is traditionally under the shelter of the Church, a fact that has rather befuddled the local police forces, who do not know when it is permissible to intervene. This year anti-Church groups have also been circulating leaflets accusing leading Church figures and well-known Solidarity supporters in the clergy of immoral practices.

The thrust of Mr Lopałka's press conference was to show that friction between Church and state was now at a minimum and the road was clear for a meeting between Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate and General Jaruzelski. The Church, he said, had approved the government amnesty.

The Primate had agreed with government sentiments when he recently preached against West German "revanchism" and the Church hierarchy had remained neutral during local elections. However, radical priests were still active, eulogizing the merits of Solidarity to large congregations.

"Unfortunately, although abuse of shrines and the priestly office for political activities has become less frequent, it is still noticeable. (We receive) letters from people dissatisfied with their priests. People write to the authorities that they go to church to pray and not to listen to irritating, mean pronouncements."

Prison

Incest charge

Charlotte, Tennessee (AP) - Mrs Mary Ann Berg, aged 43, has been charged with incest here after it was discovered she was married for six years to her son, whom she gave up for adoption 23 years ago. If convicted, she faces a maximum penalty of 21 years in prison.

Gabon offer

President Bongo of Gabon who is ready to meet South Africa's President-elect, Mr P. W. Botha, provided Pretoria with proposals which would lead to a just and durable peace in the region. President Bongo made the statement in the government-owned Le Soleil newspaper.

Colonel held

Venice (AP) - An army lieutenant-colonel, Amos Spiatz, was arrested here on subversion charges in connection with an alleged plot by right-wing extremists, the Italian news agency, Ansa, said.

Libya mission

The wife of one of the four Britons still held in Libya flew out yesterday determined to see him. Mrs Carol Russell from Ipswich is confident Colonel Gaddafi will allow her to meet her husband, Alan, who has been under house arrest in Tripoli for four months.

Unwelcome visit

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - An American frigate used water jets to drive off 2,000 Argentines demonstrating against a US Navy visit to Puerto Madryn. Protestors were angered by US support for Britain during the Falklands crisis.

Data on death

Washington (AFP) - Details of 14,195 legal executions carried out in the United States since colonial days will be fed into a computer for future research purposes, the National Science Foundation said.

Britain sends diplomat to renew Nigeria links

By a Staff Reporter

Britain yesterday sent a special envoy to Nigeria to begin the task of reestablishing close diplomatic links in the wake of the Dikko kidnapping affair.

Sir Roger D. Boulay, aged 62, a retired career diplomat, has been recalled to act as a personal representative in Lagos of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

Four people - one Nigerian and three Israelis - are waiting trial in Britain on charges relating to the kidnapping attempt.

Sir Roger D. Boulay retired from the Diplomatic Corps in 1982. He has served in Washington, Manila and Paris and spent 10 years in Nigeria, from 1948 to 1958.

Pakistan blames hijack plot on India

Islamabad - Pakistan officials claim that the recent hijacking of an Indian airliner to Lahore and Karachi was planned by an Indian intelligence agency to increase tension between the countries and help Mrs Indira Gandhi's reelection campaign (Hasan Akhtar writes).

The plane, with more than 80 people on board, was hijacked by seven Sikhs to Lahore and flown later to Karachi. The hijacking ended two days later in Dubai. Among the passengers was Mr K. Subramanyam, director of India's Defence and Strategic Studies Institute who lent support to Indian claims that the hijackers were in collusion with Pakistan.

Brazil blast

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) - Two miners were killed and 32 were missing feared dead in a gas explosion which ripped through a coalmine in southern Brazil, a fire brigade officer said.

Rescue teams were hampered by large pockets of gas which left little chance of survival for the 32 men trapped 6,000ft down the shaft.

Plea for release of draft resister

Oslo (Reuters) - Amnesty International urged the Norwegian Government to free a lawyer who has been on hunger strike for 40 days in a campaign against compulsory military service.

Mr Rune Berg, aged 32, is serving a 90-day sentence for failing to answer his call-up and is very weak, his lawyer said. Mr Berg has resisted military service since 1972.

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15 Tamils killed in bus ambush

From Our Correspondent, Colombo

At least 15 people were killed in the early hours of yesterday morning when a group of men in Khaki uniforms shot Tamil passengers in a bus travelling from Colombo to Jaffna. It appears to be a reprisal for the killing of nine soldiers in an ambush on Monday.

More may have died yesterday as the passengers fled into adjoining jungle. Fourteen are thought to be missing. Six were taken to hospital.

Witnesses said men in uniform had boarded the bus when it stopped at a wayside kiosk for passengers to take refreshments. Later the men ordered the driver to divert the bus towards Mannar, a north-western coastal town. In the jungle the men told five Sinhalese to dismount and assaulted them. Women and children were ordered off the bus, leaving their luggage behind.

The Tamil men were then lined up and told to run. They were shot down as they did so. Some escaped, but 15 bodies were found riddled with bullets.

Police said the Tamil rebels in army uniform may have carried out the killings to discredit the armed services. The bus was later found abandoned. Most of the passengers were young.

Monday's killing of nine soldiers by a landmine was the biggest loss of life suffered by the armed services since July 23 last year when 13 soldiers were ambushed. On that occasion the Army took reprisals and the subsequent officially admitted death toll was 51.

Police also reported that Nadaraja Jettathan, the leader of a small group of terrorists was killed by members of a larger rebel group on Monday.

Police found quantities of detonators, ammunition, grenades and four bars of gold from the Union Bank of Switzerland at his home.

Rebels placed landmines on two roads leading to the Jaffna railway station after asking residents of the area to evacuate.

US soldiers of fortune given free rein to act in Central America

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration is turning an official blind eye towards the activities of private groups of former American soldiers who support its anti-communist policies in Central America. Some of those activities are legally dubious. The "blind-eye" policy raises serious legal and political questions, not least of which is whether the Administration is condoning - or ignoring - violations of the Neutrality Act.

There are several examples of the "blind-eye" at work. *Soldiers of Fortune*, a magazine for professional adventurers, has sent six groups of former American soldiers to El Salvador since February last year to help train the local Army. The United States Government condoned the missions. American military and embassy staff in El Salvador cooperated, though they were not directly involved.

Civilian military assistance is an Alabama-based group of Vietnam veterans which has worked with Honduran-based rebels fighting the leftist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. It says it has exported military equipment directly from the United States to Honduras, as well as to the Army of El Salvador. The US Government has long been aware of the group's activities.

The Administrations condoning of the operations is seen by some congressmen as a convenient, though admittedly small, way of overcoming the effects of the congressional ban on providing further US

Government funds to the Nicaraguan rebels. Before the ban, the rebels received \$24m from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) this year alone.

The intimate connexion between civilian military assistance and the Nicaraguan rebels - the rebels remain in close contact with the CIA - became known after the Nicaraguans shot down a helicopter in which two members of the group were travelling on September 1.

They were just inside the Nicaraguan frontier, inspecting the damage inflicted by a rebel attack - which the group probably helped plan - on a military training school in Santa Clara.

The Administration said it had no advance knowledge of the guerrilla mission. It is impossible, however, that the Central Intelligence Agency would not have known. The leader of civilian military assistance, Mr Thomas Poley, former marine and now a produce wholesaler in Decatur, Alabama, makes no secret of the assistance he has received from US Government personnel in El Salvador. Neither does Mr Dale Dye, executive editor of *Soldiers of Fortune*. "On occasion we contact the (United States) Embassy in Salvador, primarily to let them know what we have seen," Mr Dale said in a telephone interview from Boulder, Colorado. "In some cases we will enlist their aid in making a contact... They know what we are doing. They are tacitly approving it, obviously."

The US Neutrality Act prohibits private support or participation in military expeditions against foreign governments that are at peace with the United States. Nicaragua, despite some devastating acts of sabotage carried out under the guidance of CIA agents, maintains full diplomatic relations with the US.

There is also the question of whether US military officers in El Salvador have violated a federal law banning them from acting as agents for private groups or corporations. The State Department is conducting an internal investigation into the question.

And the US Customs Service is investigating whether civilian military assistance has been accompanied by federal laws concerning the transfer of military supplies overseas. It is not yet clear whether the group received an export licence. Some congressmen suspect that the arms may have been quietly "waived through" without proper documentation.

In the past, American agencies have moved decisively to halt the activities of groups operating against US foreign policy interests, such as those that have attempted to provide encouragement to Libya, Cuba, and Iran. The Nicaraguan rebels, according to one account, have raised more than \$10m in the past six months from private corporations and individuals in the United States, as well as from foreign governments.



Bomb havoc: Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas inspecting the shattered town of Tenancingo in El Salvador, destroyed by aircraft supplied by the United States. About 80 people were killed in the attack.

Papandreou weighs up benefits of early poll

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, is seriously considering early elections in the hope of dealing a deadly blow to his arch-rival, Mr Konstantinos Mitsotakis, before he has had time to revamp New Democracy, the main opposition party, whose leader he became 10 days ago.

However, if Mr Papandreou decides to ask President Karamanlis for elections a year before Parliament's term expires, he will need a far more compelling reason. Under the Constitution, the President can oblige only if the Government presses for a fresh popular mandate "to confront a national issue of the utmost importance."

Any attempt to invoke the Cyprus problem on the ground that Mr Karamanlis himself, as Prime Minister, did so in 1977 - might jeopardize the present delicate initiative of Mr Papandreou to secure the support of the United Nations Secretary-General for a settlement.

Mr Papandreou, who has repeatedly and categorically declared his intention to exhaust his full four-year term, now finds himself in a difficult position. Mr Mitsotakis might not have the Prime Minister's charisma, but the logic of his arguments and his reputation for never losing his temper could undermine the credibility of Mr Papandreou's rhetoric.

Opinion among the Prime Minister's closest advisers is said to be divided. Those who favour an early contest argue that it will leave Mr Mitsotakis no time to consolidate his leadership or give New Democracy the liberal facelift it needs to attract the disgruntled centre voters, who have had their fill of socialism but for whom voting for the right runs against the grain.

The Speaker was a party to a political conspiracy, complained Mr Jaipal Reddy, the lone Janata Party member in the house, who is supporting the ousted Chief Minister, Mr N. T. Rama Rao. "Time is bought to buy more Members of the Legislative Assembly."

The Legislative Assembly met in conditions of high drama. The national and international press, which have been focusing on the Andhra Pradesh crisis because of its importance for the future of India's democracy, were kept away.

When the speaker Mr M. Baga Reddy, who was Mrs Gandhi's election agent in 1980, entered the chamber he announced that the house would express condolence on the death of a member which had taken place since the last session. He said that the house would adjourn as a mark of respect.

Mr Shrinivasa Reddy, leader of Mr Rama Rao's party, Telegu Desam, rose on a point of order, seeking to have the foreign and national press admitted and to have Mr Rama Rao's supporters seated together.

Mr Bhaskara Rao's supporters rose to their feet and began a hulla-balloo. The Speaker adjourned the house.

Muslim rioters attack Hindus in Hyderabad

From Michael Hamlyn, Hyderabad

Intercommunal rioting broke out in the city of Hyderabad yesterday afternoon during a break in the curfew imposed on Sunday. Muslims, taking revenge for the damage done to their property, attacked Hindu families queuing for milk or water and sacked Hindu shops.

According to the Osmania hospital, close to the riot area, six people died and more than 30 were injured. A number of people were hurt when police fired to disperse the rioters. After the curfew was reimposed, army troops began patrolling the streets.

Mr Nadendra Bhaskara Rao, the new Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, said: "Police had to open fire. At least two people have died and several are seriously injured."

The renewed violence comes after Hindus went on a rampage last Sunday burning and looting Muslim shops and property. Eleven people are known to have died in those clashes which were associated with a massive Hindu procession.

Meanwhile, anger and disillusion grew in Andhra Pradesh yesterday when the long expected test of strength between the new Chief Minister and his ousted rival failed to take place on the floor of the Legislative Assembly.

Although it had been the expressed wish of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, that Mr Nadendra Bhaskara Rao, who was in-

stalled as Chief Minister four weeks ago, should prove his support in the house, a procedural trick enabled him to put off the vote for at least one more day.

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Hopes for progress to Cyprus solution

From Zoriana Pyatitsky, New York

United Nations proximity talks to break the impasse in Cyprus continued yesterday with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, holding a second round of separate meetings with President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus and Mr Rauf Denktaş, leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community.

The negotiations, which had been seen originally as a one-day effort that began on Monday, are now expected to continue for most of this week, an encouraging sign for diplomatic observers who have

King Hassan's commitment to democracy under test

Moroccans vote in a general election this week. In the first of two articles Geoffrey Morrison reports from Rabat on the role of the political parties in a country where ultimate power and authority still rest with King Hassan.

Just two weeks after they gave massive support in a referendum for their country's surprise "union" with Libya, Moroccans vote on Friday in the first general parliamentary elections to be held for several years.

A dozen political parties are fighting for places in the 306-seat single-chamber Parliament and though the near unanimity of voters in the referendum will not be repeated in the parliamentary poll, most observers expect centre-right parties to emerge once again with the lion's share of the vote.

Morocco is a constitutional monarchy but the constitution assures extremely wide powers to King Hassan which allow him to run the country without Parliament. He has in fact done so since last autumn when the previous chamber's mandate, which had already been extended, finally expired.

But the country's many political parties, which range from pro-Moroccan Communists to traditional nationalists, give Moroccan domestic politics an interest which those of most Arab and African countries lack.

As far as foreign affairs are concerned, the King is in effect his own Foreign Minister and this was graphically illustrated by the Libya union treaty which he signed on his own initiative without a handful of close advisers aware of the dramatic step he was about to take.

He can do this, not only because of his constitutional powers but because of political realities. The one thing all the political parties are united about is the eight-year war with Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas for control of the Western Sahara.

All agree that the retention of the Sahara is a sacred national duty, and many observers here argue that the long struggle, though exerting a heavy human and economic

MOROCCO Part 1

toll, has solidified what is in any case a very nationalistic country, and strengthened the king's position.

In domestic affairs the King is much more circumspect. Since last November, even though Parliament has been dissolved, he has run the country through a six-party coalition government. Recently after strict demands by the Communist Parti du Progrès et du Socialisme (PPS) and by the more important socialist party, the Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires (USFP), more than 200 political prisoners were released from jail.

Riots which in January swept northern Moroccan cities, leaving according to official figures 29 dead and more than 100 wounded, were sparked off by a host of factors including unemployment, rumours of increased schooling charges, and projected further increases in the prices of some basic commodities.

Though external influences were blamed ranging from Marxist-Leninists through Zionist agents to followers of Ayatollah Khomeini, the Government has not since



Abderrahim Bouabid: Left-wing hordes

Britain is blamed at test inquiry

From Tony Daboudin, Melbourne

Britain deliberately exposed military personnel and civilians to the effects of radiation, the preliminary hearing of the Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia was told in Adelaide yesterday.

Mr Geoffrey Robertson, counsel representing the British Nuclear Veterans Association, said documents would be presented to the commission outlining what he described as the calculated use of human beings as guinea pigs in nuclear experiments.

He quoted from one official document which he said ordered authorities to discover the effects of radiation exposure on equipment, stores and men with and without protection.

Mr Robertson said that high-ranking RAF officers would present evidence to the inquiry that they were ordered to fly through clouds of radioactivity without adequate protective clothing. He said the British Government would deny these allegations, but it could not deny the fact that very little was known about the effects of radiation at the time of the tests.

The two sides are discussing the Secretary-General's working points which envisage a comprehensive agreement being implemented by stages in three main areas: confidence - building measures, territorial adjustments and the structure of a federal government.

Since the Turkish Cypriot unilateral declaration of an independent state in the north last November, Greek-Cypriots have refused to meet their counterparts directly

Billy Graham exhorts Soviet priests to resist

Leningrad (AP) - Dr Billy Graham yesterday urged Russian Orthodox priests to "become apostles" and resist the "Moscow" regime. He said they were being persecuted for their beliefs in the Soviet Union.

An estimated 300 Soviet Baptists - are in prison camps, jails of psychiatric hospitals. Members of other religions also have proclaimed they are persecuted for their beliefs. Dr Graham told reporters on Monday that he would probably bring up the issue in private talks with Soviet officials.

Dr Graham began his day with a meeting with Leningrad members of the Soviet Peace Committee, a state-sanctioned organization.

You may go through hard circumstances. You may suffer or may be in prison like Apostle Paul... What were they doing? Mourning? Crying? No, they were singing. And even the jailer came to Christ."

The reference to imprisonment was the only public remark Dr Graham has made so far about Christians being persecuted for their beliefs in the Soviet Union.

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Mengistu spending shocks the West

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Ethiopia celebrates 10 years of Marxist-Leninist rule today on a scale which has shocked observers in the capitalist Western world.

One cost estimate of \$40m (\$30.7m) has been described as conservative by those who have seen the building works and other preparations for the military parades and other functions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu, leader of the ruling military council, the Derg, and newly elected secretary-general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the state's first political movement, has been under criticism abroad for getting his priorities wrong.

A new party headquarters is among the building projects which have kept the cement-mixers turning during the last few months in Addis Ababa, while appeals have continued to go round the world for starving victims of the region's spectacular drought.

The criticism is unlikely to surface publicly in Britain, however, as the Government tries to warm up Anglo-Ethiopian relations after a decade in which they have remained uncomfortably cool.

The Derg's appalling record on human rights, which led to Britain cutting off development aid in protest five years ago, remains an obstacle to progress.

Ninety-six political prisoners have just been released in the annual amnesty in Addis Ababa. But thousands are thought still to be languishing behind bars, including 11 members of the deposed royal family.

Until this year the failure of the Derg to settle the claims for compensation for British firms nationalized in 1974, was another cause of friction.

Thousands of refugees die

Hundreds of Ethiopian refugees have died of cholera, tuberculosis and malaria in a camp in eastern Sudan, while thousands more continue to pour across the border, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said yesterday.

Diplomatic sources said the refugees were probably Falashas, Ethiopian Jews whose centuries-old Homeland is now the site of fighting involving the Tigré People's Liberation Front, a guerrilla group opposed to the Addis Ababa regime.

But the amnesties, which saw nine members of the royal household released in 1983, made it easier for Britain to include Ethiopia in the itinerary of Mr Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office in the Horn of Africa in July.

Then the settlement in April of the compensation claim by the cotton group Mitchell Cotts, the British firm most heavily involved in the country, led the Government to go one better and cancel a £3m debt still owed Britain by the Derg, - the council which deposed Emperor Haile Selassie. Mr Rifkind announced this during his tour.

The Rifkind visit, the first by a British minister since the revolution, has been counted a considerable success in Whitehall, despite his failure to see Colonel Mengistu himself. Officials point out that Colonel Mengistu remains a remote figure who was never likely to turn out for a junior minister at the Foreign Office.

Now the Ethiopians would like to see a return visit by their Foreign Minister, Mr Goshu Wolde, arranged during the next few months - and their hint is unlikely to fall on deaf ears in Whitehall.

Anglo-Ethiopian trade has continued to prosper, albeit at a modest level, with Britain exporting £34m worth last year in return for importing £12m worth from Addis. Humanitarian aid has continued also with the Government channeling £2.2m through the EEC in food aid since early 1983, in addition to £1.1m in voluntary organizations.

heavily engaged in combating the effects of the disastrous drought.

The feeling in Whitehall is that stability in the Horn is more likely to be helped rather than hindered by strengthening the links with Addis.

Aquino killing report delayed

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The commission investigating the assassination last year of Benigno Aquino, the Philippines' opposition leader, yesterday said it had no direct evidence to identify the killer.

This had delayed the conclusion for the 10-month inquiry, possibly until the end of the month, because the five-member panel had to resort to secondary evidence. Mrs Corason Agrava, the commission chairman, said.

Mrs Agrava called a press conference to quash local and foreign news reports which had quoted commission members as saying that the Aquino killing was a military conspiracy. No

an inter-island ferry last week sank off the northern Philippines coast.

● MIXED BIRTHDAY: President Marcos got a mixed reception from public and press here on his sixty-seventh birthday, which was marked by a national holiday (AFP reports).

One local firm took a full-page advertisement in a newspaper to say in nine languages and dialects: "For all you have done for the nation's welfare, thank you." But at Manila airport about 300 supporters of Aquino gathered for a march to his Northern home town of Concepcion, chanting: "Marcos, resign."

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved.

MALAYSIA
156 bedroom hotel and shopping complex adjacent to
Terminal 1 of Kuala Lumpur's Subang International Airport.
Client: Kumpulan Fima Berhad. Architects: Akitek Kesatuan in
association with Kume Architect-Engineer of Tokyo. Project Managers:
Urus Bina. Consulting Engineers: Tahir Wong Sdn Bhd.
Quantity Surveyors: Juru Ukur Bahan Malaysia.

Australia · Bahamas · Bahrain · Canada · Denmark · Gabon · Ghana · Gibraltar · Great Britain · Guyana · Hong Kong · Indonesia · Iraq · Malaysia · New Zealand · Nigeria
Oman · Saudi Arabia · Singapore · Spain · Trinidad · U.A.E. · U.S.A.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

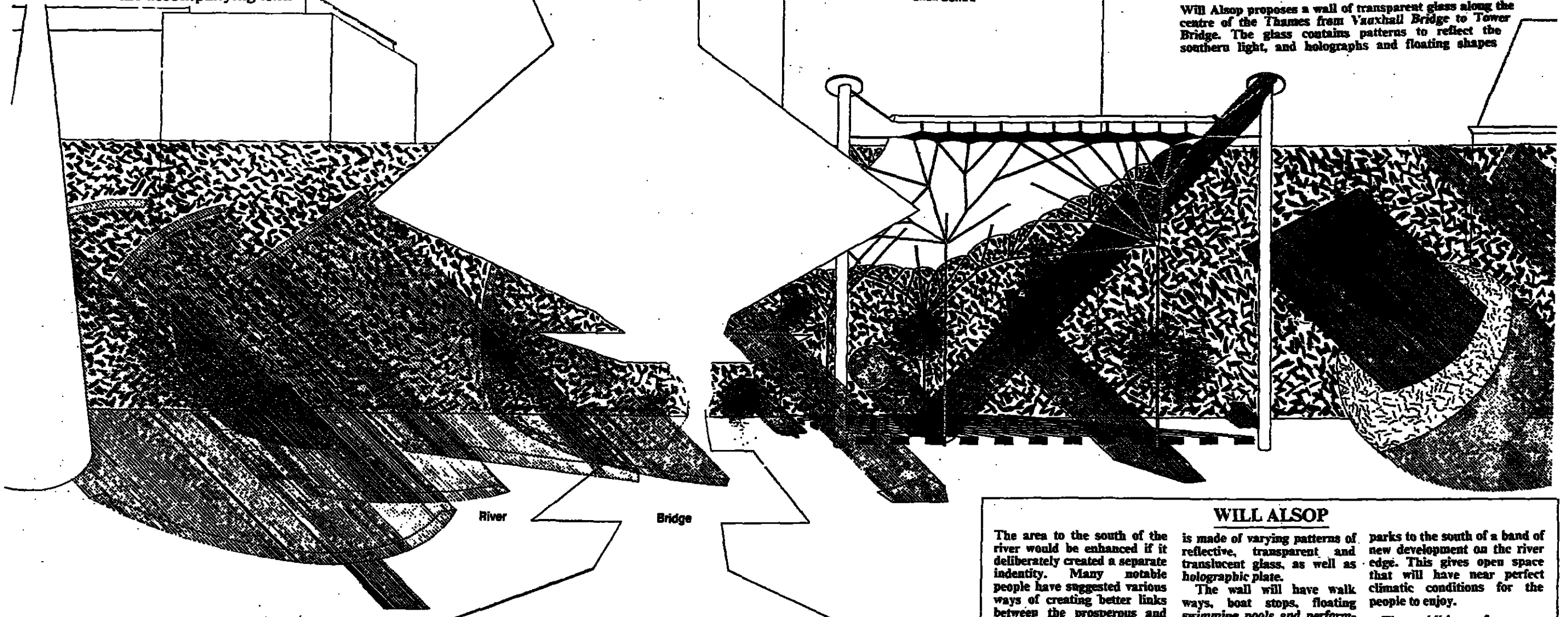
SPECTRUM

London's great glass wall in the river

INNER CITY VISIONS

Open spaces are among the ideas suggested to revitalize London on the South side of the Thames in this third and final part of a series in which The Times asked for the views of leading architects

The first is Will Alsop's drawing, as he submitted it, of his futuristic proposal of the impact of a glass wall along the centre of the Thames, viewed from the north side. He explains his coup d'oeil in the accompanying text.



WILL ALSOP

The area to the south of the river would be enhanced if it deliberately created a separate identity. Many notable people have suggested various ways of creating better links between the prosperous and desirable North Bank and the down-at-heel, undesirable South.

I propose that the South Bank would be enhanced by creating a wall along the centre of the Thames, dividing the flow of river traffic into up and down stream. The wall itself allows the tops of buildings to be seen from the North Bank and therefore treats the south as a walled garden. The wall recognizes that the southern light will shine through it and, as such,

is made of varying patterns of reflective, transparent and translucent glass, as well as holographic plate.

The wall will have walk ways, boat stops, floating swimming pools and performance platforms. Various shapes allow the southern sunlight to penetrate through the wall to reflect on the surface of the northern waters. The southern boundary of this important area of central London is defined by a new waterway that, as well as having some ornamental value, also provides a much needed water sports facility.

The problem of the direction of light is overcome on the Thames bank by creating a new string of promenading

parks to the south of a band of new development on the river edge. This gives open space that will have near perfect climatic conditions for the people to enjoy.

The addition of a new railway station (South Blackfriars) allows more people to enter the area easily, without having to be filtered through the North Bank.

The following listed items would allow the South Bank to develop its own character and independence as a central city resort: a) Transport (railway station); b) dignified space (promenade space); c) mystery (the wall); d) opportunities for physical indulgence (the waterway).

AHREND BURTON AND KORALEK

The South Bank and its hinterland lies dormant as a major resource in the heart of London. What is needed is a creative, strategic view rather than a tactical facelift for the South Bank itself.

Our plan identifies a whole new central area. We envisage London's centre of gravity expanding southwards in the twenty-first century to meet new opportunities inherent in changing leisure and work patterns with better north-south links. We propose a traveler from Charing Cross to Waterloo and the South Bank.

The integrity of the Thames being maintained by avoiding bridging with artificial land masses destroying the character of the river and by stopping the

development of a thin ribbon of office buildings "orientated" towards the City and West End. Such expediences take no account of a broader potential for London.

Our proposal is in three parts: First, a new linear park. This would stretch in an arc from London Bridge, through St George's Circus to Lambeth Palace. The Imperial War Museum would be integrated. The palace would be opened to the public as a museum of religion.

Morley College and the South Bank Polytechnic would form the nucleus of new education-for-leisure centres. Lambeth Pier would be developed as a major landing stage.

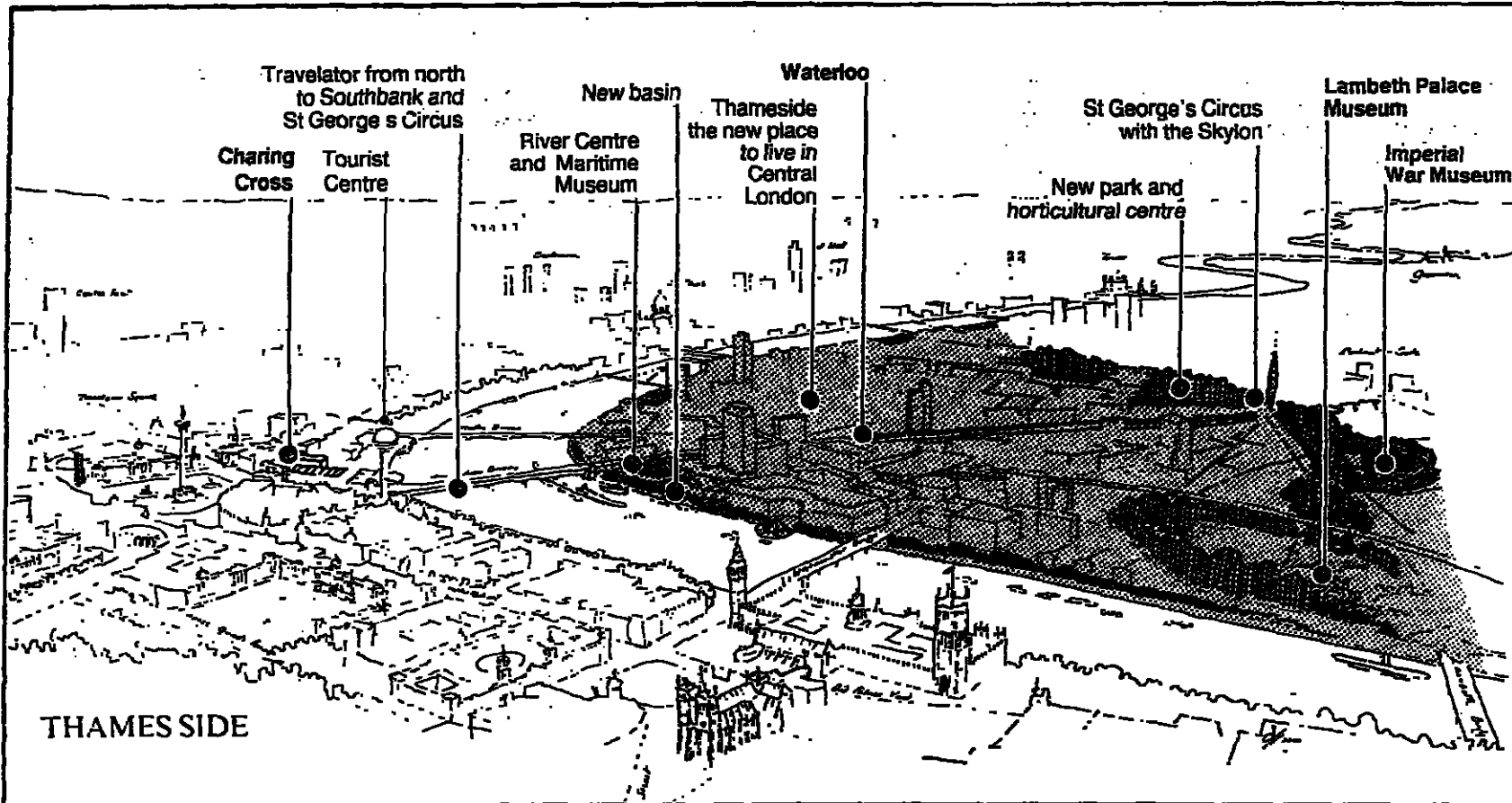
Second, we plan a series of

water basins along the river walk stretching from Jubilee Gardens to Southwark Cathedral. These will be similar in character to St Katharine's Dock: a pattern of leisure, living and work.

Finally, we propose to reinforce and reconstitute the broken urban fabric along major roads: these will take on a boulevard scale terminating at the focal point of St George's Circus. The Channel Tunnel terminus at Waterloo will provide new opportunities for the whole area.

Correction

The co-editor of *Archigram* magazine referred to in Monday's article in this series was David Greene, not Peter Greene, as published.



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Help relax your pain away

A man in black thickens the plot

moreover... Miles Kington

Yesterday we printed the first act of *Köchel*, a new play which investigates the death of Mozart. So far Köchel, a man who loves counting, has been driven to distraction by the fact that Mozart can write music faster than he can write the numbers down. Mozart would like to sympathize but cannot, owing to his boyish high spirits. Now, the curtain rises for

KÖCHEL! (Act II)
(Scene: A room in Vienna full of musical instruments, as well as a billiard table. Mozart is practising his potting.)

Mozart: OK - now, the green... (He plays and misses.) That's funny - one of those balls sounds flat. (He picks them up and knocks them together, frowning.) People think it's fun having perfect pitch, but it can be hell, especially when you find yourself listening to billiard balls. (Enter Köchel.) Köchel: I just slipped out for 10 minutes, Wolfgang. Don't suppose you wrote anything while I was out?

Mozart: Would I, Ludwig, would I? Köchel: Yes, you flaming well would. What about that piano piece you wrote at breakfast while I was getting more toast?

Mozart: A bagatelle, dear boy, a mere bagatelle. Köchel: It may be a bagatelle to you, but it's a whole opus

number to me. And what's that bit of paper over there? Mozart: A letter to the wife, if you must know. You're not going to start numbering my correspondence, are you? Because if you are, the deal's off.

Köchel: (Hastily) No, no, I wouldn't dream of it... By the way, there's a rumour going round that you're a member of the Masons.

Mozart: What of it? Köchel: They're a subversive, revolutionary organization.

Mozart: Are they? All I know is that they have a very good billiard room. And all their balls are in tune. (Köchel looks at him oddly but says nothing.) By the way, you might be interested in this. It's an opera I wrote at 15 and clean forgot about till I found it this morning. Or did I write it this morning? Anyway, you might care to slap a number on it. (Something seems to snap in Köchel's face and he goes out.) Poor old Köchel. He always falls for it. He's already given that opera four different numbers, and I haven't told him now that it was actually written by Michael Haydn. Or was it Dad? Oh well, back to the old potting-board. (He is about to resume billiards

when a mysterious figure enters, draped in black from head to foot.)

Stranger: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart? Mozart: The same. Chuck the chalk over, would you?

Stranger: I have come to commission you to write a piece for me. A very special piece. A requiem. A death requiem.

Mozart: Well, they are mostly, aren't they? For dead people, I mean. Not much use writing a requiem for a live person. Might offend him, for a start. May I inquire who it's for?

Stranger: Does it matter? Mozart: Well, it's always nice to work their name in somewhere. Sort of personifies it, if you know what I mean.

Stranger: It does not matter. When can you have it ready? Mozart: I'm up to the eyebrows at the moment, old boy. Couple of concerti by Thursday, a serenade by Friday night and then there's the billiard match against the Salzburg Masons on Saturday. Monday by the earliest.

Stranger: That will do fine. Here, is some money on account. Mozart: You're a lovely fellow. By the way, as you go out you'll see a funny little bloke hanging around, name

of Köchel. Tell him you've commissioned some pieces from me, but refuse to tell him how many. It'll drive him wild. (The stranger leaves.) Poor old Ludwig - why do I do it to him? Because he takes it so badly. I suppose. I'll be the death of him yet. (Enter Köchel.) Ludwig, what a lovely surprise! Don't suppose you saw a strange bloke in black clothes, did you? I don't suppose it was you in that

get-up, by any chance? Well, never mind. If you'll excuse me, I've got to go and see a man about a cadenza. (Exit. Köchel produces a gun and very slowly starts cleaning it. Curtain. End of Act II.)

Will Köchel knock off Mozart? Who is the requiem for? What is Salieri up to all this time? And will Wolfgang get in enough practice for the big billiards match on Saturday? Don't miss Act III of *Köchel*!

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 443)

- ACROSS
1 Sharply notched (6)
4 Japanese combat (6)
7 Female servant (4)
8 Decoration (8)
9 Bells set (8)
13 Hip (3)
16 Undiscovered source (7,6)
17 Self-contemplation (3)
19 Seal (3)
24 Soviet propaganda bureau (8)
25 Japanese wrestling (4)
26 Thrifty (6)
27 Heraldic right (6)

- DOWN
1 Leap (4)
2 Old cat (5)
3 Comical (5)
4 Japanese fencing (5)
5 Play boisterously (4)
6 Tim (5)

- 10 Potted cue ball (2,3)
11 Cruise ship (5)
12 Tend sick (5)
13 Supreme judiciary (4,5)
14 Pale red (4)
15 Egyptian canal (4)
16 Avid (5)
18 Register (5)
20 Flavourless (5)
21 Male deer (4)
22 Needy (4)

SOLUTION TO No 442

- ACROSS 1 Handel 5 Wipe 8 Opium 9 Age long 11 King John 13 Mean 14 Blodgrudable 17 Ruby 18 Catacomb 21 Amtrick 22 Villa 23 Plan 24 Tweed
DOWN 2 Alien 3 Dam 4 Leatherjacket 5 When 6 Proverb 7 Kookaburra 10 Gender bias 12 Jeer 14 Idea 16 Orbital 19 Oiled 20 Yawn 22 Vex

THE TIMES DIARY

Misguided youth?

Pressure is being put on the Government to withdraw its £150,000 funding of the British Youth Council - which represents among its 66 groups the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides - because the council has allegedly become so left-wing as to lose its political impartiality. The National Young Conservatives and the Federation of Conservative Students have just withdrawn from the council following criticism of the way the council misused its funds to promote political projects - in particular meetings with officials in Communist youth groups in Communist countries.

The right-wing Bow Group has alleged that the council undertook "at the cost of the taxpayer a substantial programme of contact with Communist youth organisations". The Bow Group asserts "The British Scouts, for instance, have been accused of being associated with the Soviet Union's Young Pioneers, a movement totally opposed to the Scout ideal." But yesterday, the Scouts denied any link to the left. This weekend the Scouts will meet to discuss a Council proposal to attend the World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow next year.

Daily post

The Communist *Morning Star* has appointed a female as its next Moscow correspondent to replace Terry Bushell, who left Russia a disillusioned and disgruntled man four years ago. Bushell's account of the rigours of Moscow life obviously did not fire fellow hacks with enthusiasm for the post. The new incumbent is not even an NUJ member; she is Kate Clark, whose last job, as assistant to the Nicaraguan Ambassador in London, still it is heartening to see that the *Morning Star* is taking on new staff. Editor Tony Chater's last move was to fire his ops and science correspondents, George Matthews and Bill Wainwright, apparently on the wrong side of the in-house struggle between the Euro-Communists, backed by the editor, and the "rankies" - those who favour sending in the tanks.

Living memory

Whoever raises the £250,000 for Mrs Thatcher's Flood Street home will not, I fear, be allowed to nail a blue GIC plaque to the wall. No political ill will. It's just that the famous person in question must be dead for 20 years. And we all know who will outlive whom.

Public bear

When Denis Thatcher next poms down to his local, I suggest he watch the company he keeps. For about two-and-a-half miles from his country home at Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst, there is a house called Seacox Heath in Hawkshurst Road, Flimwell. Informed sources tell me it is the official "dacha" of the Russian Embassy in London, much frequented by Soviet diplomats and officials. Denis, who I am told used to patronise the "Swan", has taken to imbibing at Lamberhurst Golf Club. Beware a club-swinging Russian.

Selection racket

The Labour Party's selection procedure comes straight from *The Godfather*, according to Ken Livingstone - "The only difference between us and the Mafia is that we have stopped killing people". This startling admission is recorded in a series of interviews with Tariq Ali in *Wiffo's 'Afrid of Margaret Thatcher'*, out this month from Verso. Giving a new slant to the politics of envy, Ken says of Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams' electoral success: "I spent so long trying to get into the House of Commons, now he gets in and doesn't want his seat."

On the Record

Solving the miners strike would make Robert Maxwell even happier than turning one of his readers into a millionaire. But the man has principles. I am told as he flitted from coal boss to miners' union at Brighton last week, one member of the NUM executive suggested the chances of union cooperation would be improved by the removal of Jimmy Reid from the pages of the *Mirror* Group's Scottish *Daily Record*. As the strike has gone on, the former Communist dockers' leader has used his column to make ever more bitter attacks on Arthur Scargill's refusal to ballot his members. But Jimmy is safe. Maxwell has assured him that despite his "ex-friend's" requests, his column is staying put. With enemies like those, it seems, who needs friends?

Not even close

That obscure cold warrior journal *Encounter* will have to come down to earth before next week if it is to avoid embarrassment. It is then the trustees will meet to appoint a co-editor to succeed Anthony Thwaite, who is off after six years to take up a professorship in Japan. The *Encounter* tells me among those supposedly in the running are such names as Kingsley Amis and Philip Larkin. Yesterday Amis balked at the very idea. "Wouldn't touch it," Larkin was, of course, uncommunicative at Hull University, where he enjoys the librarian's life of a near recluse. Also being considered are novelist and critic Francis King, and, perhaps more realistically, author and broadcaster Richard Mayne and journalist Miriam Gross.

PHS

Mondale's Robin Hood gamble

Bailey Morris weighs the chances of the Democratic campaign's economic plans

Washington
Walter Mondale has made a bold bid to become America's Robin Hood in his presidential election campaign. His four-year programme of taking from the rich in the interest of restoring equilibrium to the poor and middle class has now been unveiled.

Mondale defied all the rules of presidential elections. In advance of the elections, he offered the blueprint of a presidency under which the rich would be taxed heavily, defence spending would be cut, health care programmes for the middle classes would be reduced, farm spending would decline. There was something for almost every special interest group to complain about.

Mondale was taking a calculated gamble in releasing his plan to reduce soaring US budget deficits projected at \$263 bn (£207 bn) by 1989. As the democratic challenger to a popular incumbent President, he was seeking an issue - in this case the deficit - to ignite voter interest in his lagging race against President Reagan, a heavily favoured opponent.

He is attempting to renew the fairness issue in the belief that there is pent-up hostility among poor and middle-class voters who think Reagan's policies have helped the rich. The plan could backfire. Although families earning less than \$25,000 (£19,000) a year would do well under Mr Mondale's scheme, benefiting fully from a tax-indexing plan, those earning up to \$40,000 (£31,000) would do less well and

those earning \$100,000 (£78,000) annually and above would pay more than \$2,600 (£2,040) a year in higher taxes as a result of a 10 per cent surcharge.

He proposed a strategy to reduce the "Reagan deficits" by two-thirds, to \$86 bn (£68 bn) by 1989 with a combination of tax increases and spending reductions totalling an estimated \$177 bn (£140 bn). In addition, the Mondale budget advanced a unique "pay as you go" requirement that the president finance all new federal programmes with either new taxes or specified spending cuts.

Surprisingly, recent polls have indicated that among Reagan's strongest supporters are the 1960s and 1970s generation of formerly liberal students who are now actively engaged in the pursuit of wealth. In addition, hispanic voters, a strongly entrepreneurial group of new immigrants, appear to have abandoned the Democrats. Higher taxes are not going to play well to these audiences.

Indeed, a programme of austerity in the midst of a strong recovery with low inflation and declining unemployment did not appear to be the stuff of which election victories are made. But the polls have also indicated, as Mondale has noted, that there is widespread concern among American voters over the potentially crippling effects of the record budget deficits.

This was demonstrated publicly this week with the emergence of a national bi-partisan budget coalition of influential groups which urged all candidates to commit themselves to deficit reduction plans prior to the November 15 election. The appeal was made in full-page advertisements which appeared in newspapers across the country. It was sponsored by five former secretaries of the US Treasury and more than 30 national organizations - including the American Bankers Association, the National Grange, the National Small Business Associations - with heavily pro-Republican memberships.

If Mondale can elicit support from these groups while retaining the support of blacks, women and other traditional Democrats, his strategists believe he has a good chance of closing the wide gap in the opinion polls.

To do this, however, he must have a credible plan. In addition, he must succeed in demonstrating that Reagan has no plan.

The programme Mondale unveiled in Philadelphia was put together with the aid of respected economists who based their estimates on the independent congressional budget office which has projected much higher deficits than the Reagan administration.

In addition to tax increases which would raise an estimated \$85 bn (£67 bn) the Mondale plan en-

visioned \$105 bn (£83 bn) in cuts in projected spending, including 25 bn (£19 bn) in reduced military spending; \$51 bn (£40 bn) in lower interest payments on the deficit; and \$17 bn (£13.3 bn) in new revenues and savings through economic growth. It called for \$30 bn (£23.6 bn) in new spending on programmes for the middle class and poor, notably for education and job-training.

"All my cards are on the table, let's debate it," Mondale said.

The numbers appeared credible and the arithmetic held up under the scrutiny. But whether Mondale would be successful in forcing Reagan to respond in kind remained in doubt. Reagan's campaign team responded swiftly to the challenge, saying the Mondale plan was the same old "high talk" scheme which had shackled growth in earlier Democratic administrations.

The President had no intention of putting up a specific pre-election programme for his political opponents to shoot down, his aides said. But growing concern among influential voter groups such as the bi-partisan budget coalition and that voiced by Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, may force Reagan to be more specific.

This could only benefit Mondale. He was riding high in the polls following his Democratic acceptance speech in which he challenged Reagan to disclose his own tax plan to reduce the deficit. He now hopes his populist budget will restore the momentum lost in the furnace over the financial disclosures of Geraldine Ferraro, his running mate.

Alternative and orthodox medicine are now looking for common ground

Brian Inglis and Ruth West outline the first steps towards cooperation

Doctors meet to heal the rift

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is to tackle a subject today which it has not previously considered, except in uncomplimentary asides: alternative medicine. Even as recently as five years ago it would hardly have been thought of as suitable for admission to the agenda. What has come over this august body?

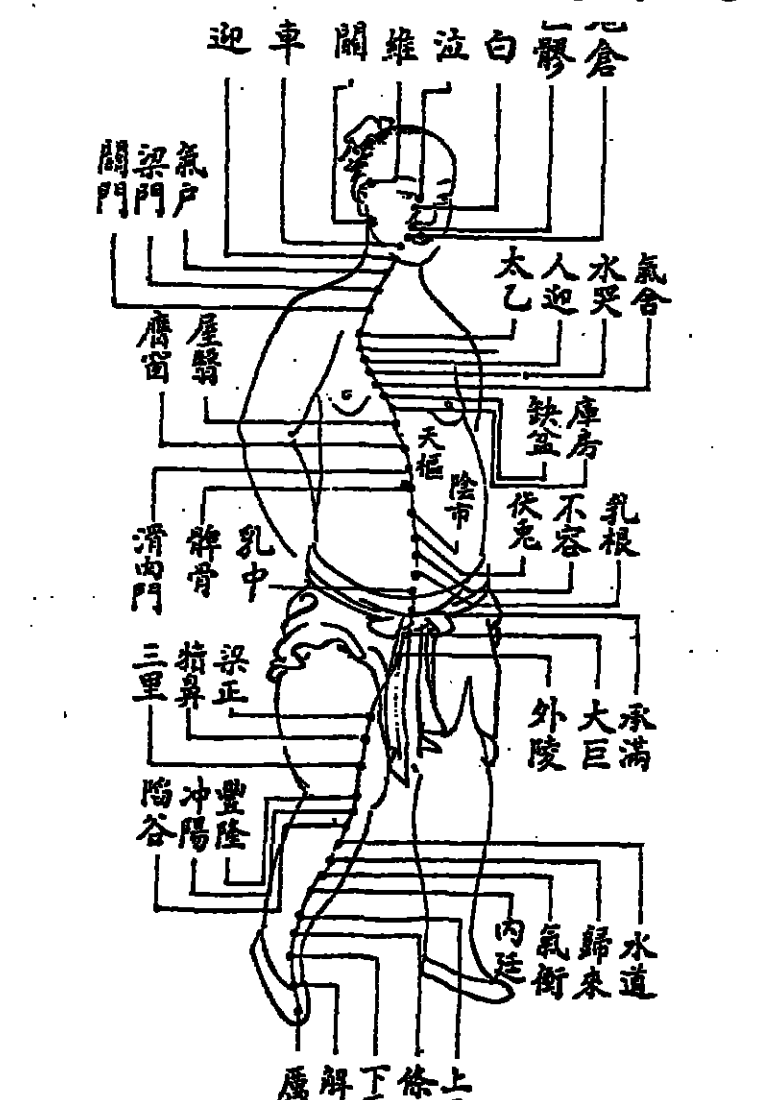
Orthodox medicine has just begun to realize that it is riding a fall; and scientists, though they have never conceded that doctors deserve to be classified as scientists, have become increasingly aware just how unscientific the basis of orthodox medicine has been. And not for the first time, it is the mood of the public that has been the main indicator: a mood generated by the discovery that orthodox has paid insufficient attention - has often blandly ignored - vital components of health such as diet and emotional stability.

Last year the British Medical Association set up a working party under its Board of Science and Education, "to consider the feasibility and possible methods of assessing the value of alternative therapies, whether used along with, or to complement, other treatments". This, given the BMA's past record, could be hailed as a breakthrough.

But was it? Most of the alternative therapy organizations were suspicious. The BMA is the doctors' trade union; surely it would have been better if the General Medical Council had set up the inquiry - or the Department of Health? They had only heard about the working party through the press, and were given little more than a month in which to make their submissions - in the holiday period, when their councils would not normally meet. Did the BMA really want to have their evidence, or was it all just window-dressing?

The main alternative therapy organizations decided not to take part: a decision which they feel has been justified by the discovery that no practitioner of alternative therapies has been asked to contribute to today's BAAS session, organized by the BMA. What the working party received was a flood of submissions from individuals such as healers, which cannot have been easy to deal with. The report is accordingly long overdue.

Correspondence which followed an editorial and series of articles in *The Times* last year, and the reactions which reached the Koestler Foundation, revealed the divisions of opinion within the medical profession about the line to take over alternative medicine. A small but influential minority were disapproving. "The policies you advocate," protested Raymond Hoffenberg, president of the Royal College



A modern acupuncture chart: some GPs are being won over

of Physicians, "could lead to major and, I believe, damaging changes in the provision of health care."

The most popular attitude appeared to be the one expressed by D. J. Weatherall, Nuffield Professor of Clinical Medicine at Oxford. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with the alternative therapies, he conceded, and no reason why they should not be widely used; but there is also no reason why they should not be properly evaluated by well-established scientific methods.

This is an approach which, surprisingly, disturbs alternative therapists. When doctors talk of "well-established scientific methods" they are usually thinking of randomized trials, appropriate for the evaluation of new drugs, but not of, say, osteopathic manipulation. They are designed to eliminate "placebo" effect: healing helped or achieved by a psychological and not "scientific" process. But placebo effect is one of the alternative therapists' most valued allies.

Without rapport between therapist and patient, they argue, no treatment is likely to work satisfactorily.

The most promising outcome has been the emergence of a third force within the profession: the British Holistic Medical Association, which held its inaugural conference last autumn. Its aim according to chairman-elect, Dr Patrick Pietroni, was to "create an opportunity for a serious and systematic attempt to bring about a marriage of both old and new approaches to healing."

"Marriage" was setting the sight a little high: anxious to retain credibility within the profession, the BMA admits only doctors and medical students. But it is using alternative therapists to lecture and demonstrate techniques, and to judge by David Taylor Reilly's survey in the *British Medical Journal* on the views of a sample of a hundred trainee GPs, these services will be needed. It revealed a keen interest in the therapies, and a willingness to practise them. Yet

this, too, is a cause of some concern to the holistically minded. Doctors, it has been found, too often assume they can practice manipulation or acupuncture after a short course, and too often use them simply to remove symptoms.

Another development during the past year has been the launching of the latest of Lord Young's brainchildren, the College of Health. Its aim is to enable people to learn how to think in terms of prevention, rather than cure; to promote self-care, rather than NHS care; to show how best to use the NHS if the need does arise; and "to bridge the gap between alternative and orthodox medicine, by information."

There have been some complaints that not enough is being done in the college's journal to bridge that gap, as it has tended to be nobbled by the medical establishment, but this will be an issue at its first AGM in Bedford College on October 6.

For the alternative therapists themselves, this has been a boom time; and at last it looks as if one of their major problems - the lack of any equivalent to the BMA - may be settled. A Council for Alternative and Complementary Medicine will be formally launched later this autumn.

The "Alternative and Complementary" title represents a conciliatory compromise between rival views. One camp agrees with Prince Charles, who said: "Pathological medicine will always be absolutely essential, but I also believe it's terribly important that forms of treatment complementary to so-called orthodox medicine should be available."

The other opinion is that the therapies are an alternative, in their own right, designed to provide the public with something radically different from and often contradicting orthodox methods. But in any case, if past experience is a guide, it will be the public which settles for one or other term - as it has done, so far, for alternative.

Perhaps the most encouraging development in recent months has been the report of the study group set up by the EEC to make recommendations about the status of alternative therapies.

They can no longer be regarded as a side-issue, the report states, as they show that "the emancipation of patients is resulting in the patient's right to choose the therapy and the therapist he considers best, and also the right to receive this health care on the same financial conditions as any other medical care."

That "right" is not likely to be exercisable here for many a year; but at least it can now be considered as a reasonable objective.

Ruth West is the director of the Koestler Foundation.

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Will Spain rock the fishing boat?

If you turn sharp right immediately after crossing the Franco-Spanish border between Biarritz and San Sebastian, you will come to a town which I will refrain from naming, since far too many people know it already.

Suffice to say that it consists largely of fish restaurants, and that at weekends tables and chairs are set out in the main square, so that you can enjoy an *al fresco* piscine repast comprising six or seven courses and lasting most of the afternoon.

Spaniards eat a very great deal of fish, about eight times as much as we do in Britain, and as much, if not more than, Scandinavians and Japanese. They consequently have a fishing fleet which is said to be as large as that of all 10 EEC member-nations put together.

This, not unnaturally, is exercising the minds of people in Brussels and other European capitals as Spain's long-standing application to join the Community is looming ever larger as something that can no longer be indefinitely postponed, and the subject is due to be debated by the European Parliament in Strasbourg today.

Fish is, of course, by no means the only tricky issue. But for the Spanish government it is particularly sensitive, because a large part of the fishing fleet is based in the ports of the Basque country, and the Basques' enthusiasm for fish is matched only by their intense dislike and suspicion of any edict that emanates from Madrid.

The Basques and the Galicians have for centuries been accustomed to trawl the waters of the eastern Atlantic, including the Bay of Biscay, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. But that tradition was abruptly shattered in 1977, when the EEC States decided to adopt a 200-mile limit, and to decide among themselves how the total allowable catch in "Community waters" should be divided. That proved difficult enough even for those countries which were already in the EEC, and it took another six years before a common fisheries policy was finally patched together.

For the Spaniards it was far more traumatic. The right-angle junction of the coasts of France and Spain was suddenly bisected by an invisible line extending 200 miles out into the Atlantic, barring them

from seas which their forefathers had fished for generations.

Most of them decided to ignore the new ban or to feign ignorance of it. Others resorted to subterfuges, the most notable being the registration of Spanish trawlers under a British flag of convenience, the idea being that if the vessel had a British skipper and/or mate, was theoretically based in Jersey or Guernsey and flew the Ensign from its stern, the authorities would be powerless.

British fishermen, particularly in Wales and the South-west, were predictably incensed and succeeded in persuading the Government to legislate to block this loophole. But their anger was partly modified by the knowledge that many of the Spanish vessels were catching hake and other species for which there was negligible demand in Britain.

Last February a tentative agreement was reached between Spain and the Community on allowable catches in EEC waters. But within a month hostilities erupted in the Bay of Biscay when a French naval patrol vessel fired on two Spanish trawlers, injuring six crewmen and prompting a minor diplomatic crisis.

The Spanish government responded by promising to take stronger action against transgressors, but the fear among EEC fishermen is that their interests may now be sacrificed in return for the greater political and economic advantages of enlarging the Community.

The British government's attitude is that the fishing policy is already fraught with dissension and difficulties, and that to give free rein to the large, modern, technologically advanced Spanish deep-sea vessels would be to invite disaster.

On the other hand, fishermen carry no great political clout. If agreement could be reached on such thorny topics as industrial tariffs, wine and olive oil production, and fruit and vegetable imports, then a few concessions on fisheries quotas might be acceptable, particularly if they were seen to be helping to pacify the Basques.

A few months ago, at a fisheries conference in Rome, I asked a Spanish journalist for his views on the subject. He was non-committal, but that afternoon passed me a note. It proved to be a list of his favourite fish restaurants in Madrid.

John Young

Robin Cook

Radicals with little room for manoeuvre

There must be a symbolic significance in the anteroom to the SDP conference being accommodated in a leaking marquee, because part of the Buxton conference centre burnt down last year. It would appear from the coded signals being despatched from the adjacent fringe meetings that it is the left which fears that it is that wing of the party which has been put to the torch.

True, it does require less of powerful magnification to detect left from right in the SDP. At first sight the party possesses a homogeneity that is rare, and possibly unhealthy, among democratic parties. It is an impression which survives on second glance at the delegates to the national council who appear middle-class and surprisingly middle-aged for a party that is only three years old. An academic survey of people attending last year's SDP Scottish conference discovered that only 5 per cent were manual workers, whereas 62 per cent were graduates - putting the SDP rather ahead of the teachers' union in the quest for an all-graduate entry.

Moreover, they are so studiously reasonable towards each other. Accustomed as I am to conferences in which pointed motions pierce the reserve of passion and feeling which my colleagues bring to their political commitments, I confess I have found the televised proceedings of the SDP deeply restful. It removes any unsettling suspense to know that a motion suggesting that people should have more access to education is going to get passed because the SDP would never let in anybody so unreasonable as to oppose them.

The sum of such motions may turn out to be a political programme as bland as one of those supermarket cartons of ice cream made from edible fats, but to complain would be to miss the whole point of the SDP. What they offer the nation is a substitute for a political programme - the managerial faith that all would be for the best if the place was run by reasonable people, preferably themselves.

The cult of the objective impartial man of government reached its apotheosis last year when the SDP conference debated a detailed proposal to replace the Lords with a body half elected and half appointed. The nominated members of this reformed chamber were to be "selected by a body independent of political parties and of unquestionable independence and integrity".

This did to be sure leave the awkward question of how these paragons of political neutrality were themselves to be selected. Resisting what must have been a strong temptation to suggest they might be drawn from the National Council of the SDP, the report recommended that they be picked by a committee

of senior privy councillors who would act as a kind of meta-selector. These are elaborate lengths to go to keep political judgement out of a political forum.

The problem with shelving political philosophy in favour of hunting out reasonable men is that politics is a process in which conflicting demands have to be reconciled or, more often, in which one demand has to be preferred over others. Mrs Thatcher has made no bones about her political choice between such demands. Equal clarity of purpose should be expected of those who wish to replace her.

Here we come to the predicament of the radicals within the SDP. Beneath the apparent homogeneity it is possible to detect uneasy tremors. Underground political currents first manifest themselves in the eruption of a new pressure group. Hence at Buxton there surfaced a body impudently calling itself the Limehouse group, and attempting to rally those who demand the SDP on its prospects that it would be a radical party, not a centre party in Roy Jenkins's dismissive quotation, "playing a fuddled fiddle somewhere in the muddled middle".

Their problem is that for the past year they have seen the image of the SDP pass boldly out of the centre of the political stage, but in the direction of the right, not the left wing. Their perplexity is all the greater as the shift is not the product of any rash commitment to detailed policies nor the result of corporate decision.

It is entirely a function of David Owen's notorious attempts to catch up with what he perceives as a permanent shift to the right in the political spectrum. Since the general election, toughness has predominated over tenderness in his pronouncements to such an extent that for the past couple of months he has seemed to be the only person in Britain to believe that Ian MacGregor stands in constant need of being stopped from selling out.

The tragedy for the tender wing of his party is that there really is nothing they can do about it. Shirley Williams may deny the gibe that the SDP began as a gang of four and has ended as a one-man band, but David Owen has achieved such a monopoly over media appearances that in the public mind the SDP is David Owen.

It is therefore the SDP that will need to accommodate itself to Owen's policy, not the other way round. Those who would rather challenge than chase the rightward shift to Thatcherism had better prepare to bale out.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.

Digby Anderson

Calling their own loony tunes

Feminists contemplating a late summer break should avoid Greenham Common and Christians should by-pass Hastings, at least on Saturdays. Had you asked me last week where to go on the south coast I would have unhesitatingly suggested Hastings. The old town is attractive; the fish is excellent; and one or two thousand foreign students apart, the place retains a charm reminiscent of seaside resorts before the late 1960s.

This week I must add a reservation. If there is the slightest chance that you might have a spiritual crisis, of any sort, you may well be unable to find a priest or minister of any denomination at all. I do not know where they will be this Saturday but I know where they were last Saturday: mid-point between the end of the pier and the beach doing an ecumenical "sponsored paddle" for Ethiopian drought relief. I have a picture of them, "all the town's clergy" taken from the front page of the *Church Times*. They are led by a grinning Bishop of Lewes, habit hitched up in the manner of a gymnastic pre-comprehensiv school girl. Behind him come his brethren, trussers rolled to the knee. One has his shoes round his neck, another has a dog and another, perhaps from the Church Army, has retained his military cap.

Arthur Scargill and Marxist sociologists are not the only ones to accuse the press of bias. Many of my clergy friends argue that the press conspires to present a stereotyped image of the Church particularly of the C of E vicar as a well-intentioned but slightly ridiculous figure (immortalized by the late Dick Emery). I have no reason to suppose the *Church Times* did much conspiring at Hastings. When bishops lead clergymen on ecumenical sponsored paddles and play up to the image they affect to deplore, there is no need for the media to conspire. Indeed that surely was the pathetic scandal of the Jenkins affair - a bishop-elect totally confusing the roles of public and private dialogue, playing for media coverage then being shocked by it.

Likewise I do not have to conspire to stereotype a more recent figure of perhaps less affectionate derision - the lunatic lesbian feminist. Her sisters do it very adequately themselves. Read, as a good example, *Breaching the Peace*, a collection of radical feminist papers published by onlywomen press, and learn why feminists should avoid Greenham Common at all times. The argument goes like this: although the Greenham camp is strictly for ladies only, it is not radically feminist because it is part of a movement which men dominate. Radical feminists who go to Greenham will be tempted to appear

less radical for the media. Worst of all lesbians may conceal their lesbianism: "... there have always been lesbians, strong lesbians, proud to be lesbians. The assertion that lesbianism is necessary to the liberation of all women, however, is new and born out of the women-only women's liberation movement... Greenham... may... obliterate this vital analysis... the lure of acceptability is the lure of balm to the wounds inflicted by anti-lesbianism."

Furthermore there is apparently no point in avoiding nuclear war if the peace that is gained is men's peace: "nuclear power will only be stopped if men are stopped altogether. What we suffer everyday - rape, chloroform, unequal pay, the lot... must be removed." Greenham is a diversion from the real cause, and the real change "war waged on me everyday" of my life by men.

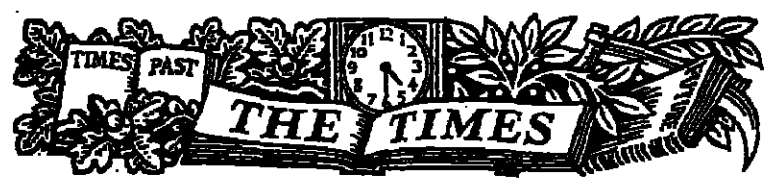
We live under constant threat of battering, mutilations, rape and murder... While you are getting your sisterly buzz with yet another trip to Greenham I am walking up the street wondering if I'll make it to my front door or behind it. (The italicization is mine - patriarchal italics no doubt.)

The media bias debate is a wide and complicated one but one point is clear. While the press occasionally intrudes on and manipulates individuals it is often reactive, hasty and lazy, responding to initiatives made by the groups it reports. The public is increasingly aware that most stories in the press are not found by it but given it by bodies anxious to promote themselves. It is difficult not to notice two dozen clergymen in concerted paddle and *Breaching the Peace* had been retailed at a prominent university bookshop. Certainly, in the case of the aquatic clergy, it is likely that someone had invited a photographer.

The point should not be over-treached. For example, unfavourable media images are fed to the media by groups hostile to those portrayed. Again, new bodies may have to persist some while to get the attention they crave. But it remains true that if clergymen are portrayed as kindly twits, radical feminist lesbians as lunatics, or indeed the Thatcher Government as uncaring, part of the responsibility for that stereotyping lies respectively with clergymen, feminists and the Government.

I impatiently await the next auto-destructive lesbian tirade from the ladies who live in constant fear. As for the padding priests, while their cause deserves a mention, they should know that Saturday's dip is not what is meant by being "a fool for Christ's sake".

The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit.



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CLEARER SKY FOR THE CABINET

As the plethora of advertisements in Fleet Street newspapers from the competing airline groups suggests, the political lobbyists have been out in force in last minute attempts to influence the Cabinet's decision over the proposals of the Civil Aviation Authority for introducing more competition between British airlines.

The ensuing claims, counter-claims, conflicting evidence and financial calculations threaten to obfuscate the issue even further when it comes up for discussion in Cabinet tomorrow. It is all the more important, therefore, that ministers should step back and see the argument where it truly lies - between the long-term aim of promoting competition between British airlines and the powerful short-term force of expediency. The natural reaction of politicians in such circumstances will be to accept any respectable compromise formula.

The CAA's proposals fall into three parts. Experimental deregulation of domestic flights is generally agreed. The CAA's desire for new discretionary powers to switch routes between airlines to promote competition would create dangerous uncertainty and could usefully be shelved. The controversial element is the CAA's once-and-for-all plan to transfer two profitable British Airways long-

haul routes to British Caledonian and to transfer British Airways international routes from Gatwick and the prime regional airports to independent airlines including British Caledonian.

That may not sound like promoting competition, a difficulty for Mr Nicholas Ridley, the competitively minded Transport Secretary. But the CAA's argument, backed up by the recent history of British Caledonian, is that the independents are too small to compete effectively with British Airways, which enjoys the lion's share of traditional profitable routes carved up with other national carriers under restrictive bilateral treaties. Given the dominance of BA's Heathrow base in British airline traffic, British Caledonian and smaller independents should be given the opportunity to build up the alternative hub-and-spoke networks (from Gatwick, Birmingham and Manchester) that have done so much, in tandem with domestic fare freedom, to help establish alternative international airlines in the United States.

The CAA's arguments are substantively correct. Some cracks have appeared in the detail of its report: do the Saudis want British Caledonian to replace BA and are the smaller independents credible provincial replacements? The most powerful

support for Lord King's spirited bravado and bluff on behalf of British Airways comes, however, from the Treasury, which does not want anything to interfere with the BA privatization or to detract from the company's value on the Stock Exchange, as BA has insisted in some detail, that it would. That will carry great weight in Cabinet, where Mr Tebbit is also known to be sympathetic to BA, and the Transport Department, too often a temporary staging post for Cabinet ministers, pulls less punch.

British Airways has even provided an alternative formula that sounds more competitive than the CAA proposals. It would accept dual designation with British Caledonian on 13 more international routes. Direct competition, BA argues, would stimulate business. But the difficulties may be gauged from the quid pro quo in BA's formula: its Iberian routes should be transferred back from Gatwick to Heathrow in exchange for a few holiday routes. If anything, this might make it harder for British Caledonian to establish Gatwick as an alternative hub. BA's proposals make an attractive package for ministers to present to the public. But they are just the sort of compromise that should be avoided, even at the very real cost of delay in reaching a decision.

DR OWEN'S MARKET

Dr David Owen has had a good party conference, despite his undisguised disagreement with Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Shirley Williams over their advocacy of a merger, or at least a commitment to a permanent relationship with the Liberals. Dr Owen has the clear support of the majority of the party's activists for his policy of continued independence for the Social Democratic Party. Indeed, with the outstanding political acumen that he has developed over the past few years, he has even made a virtue of the difference of opinion with some of his colleagues. A politician of another stamp would have found ways of suggesting that there was no significant difference between himself and Mr Jenkins. Dr Owen, however, has acknowledged, in terms more forthright than Mr Jenkins himself has used, that the former leader wants a merger and is entitled to that opinion which will make no difference to Dr Owen's position on the subject, or to party policy.

More generally, he displays the characteristics of a politician who not only has the courage of his convictions but is also confident that they represent the common sense of most people. His eagerness yesterday to engage a picket of striking miners in argument so as to tell them that they are wrong was a further demonstration of this characteristic. But above all, he has had a remarkable success within his own party despite a certain amount of ill-focused grumbling, in getting acceptance for his advocacy of a "Social Market Economy," linking encouragement of competitive market conditions with heightened concern for social justice.

Yesterday's debate on compe-

titiveness and the social market (a term Dr Owen remains determined to wrest from Sir Keith Joseph and the German Christian Democrats) caused him no trouble. Some speakers exhorted their party to avoid "Thatcherite terminology" and advocated an economy balanced between public good and private gain. Some criticised the government for privatizing monopolies, or advocated more competition in the public sector. One or two explicitly wanted to acknowledge the party's roots in "democratic socialism" as well as agreeing that the SDP was engaged in a new kind of politics altogether. Some simply wanted the party to set about explaining what the concept social market precisely means on the grounds that it is what the party is really about - and the inherent contradiction in that sentence sums up Dr Owen's real difficulty.

Some good sense was heard in the conference hall yesterday but too often it was twinned with poor logic or the avoidance of thought-out consequences. Although the party was forthright in its condemnation of Mr Scargill, too many speakers seemed to think that even-handedness required them to condemn Mr MacGregor as equally responsible for the strike which, whatever the latter's mistakes, is plainly nonsense. But, of course, it is the question what the social market economy really means to Dr Owen and the SDP that still stands in most need of elucidation.

Dr Owen has been robust in giving credit to Mrs Thatcher's economic policy where he thinks credit is due but he has much more explaining still to do. He is right to observe that a merit of the social market economy of the German kind is that both the party of the right and that of the

centre-left could support it. But it is his kind of social market economy really of the German variety? He not only claims for his version that it is re-distributive, but argues that the SDP would exclude a market for health or education, even though it would not legally forbid one. But that is a very big exclusion and certainly in respect of health it does not apply in Germany. Still more to the point, granted these exclusions, where precisely would the selectivity in welfare provision according to need, which Dr Owen also rightly advocates, fit in? What precisely are the areas of state welfare which he thinks should be subject to this kind of gearing?

He also ought to indicate how genuinely free and competitive he thinks a market economy would be under a Social Democratic system which gave the state a planning and a financing role which most opinion in Dr Owen's party would give it. Moreover, can he really claim in logic that a Social Democratic government would, in current circumstances, be spending more than Mrs Thatcher's government on social provisions and industrial support?

Dr Owen is trying to formulate the concept of a social market which draws on Thatcherism but denounces Mrs Thatcher, and that is causing confusion. He is also acknowledging her success in cutting inflation while himself apparently approving policies for engineering growth which would put that achievement at risk. In his speech at the end of his undoubtedly successful conference today he needs to offer some further elucidation, telling not only the SDP but the world outside how his social market economy would operate in specific cases.

TALKING VIA TELEVISION

Relations between the super powers are certainly in a sorry state when the first hint of a possible meeting between President Reagan and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andre Gromyko emerges in the course of an interview for American breakfast television. It scarcely offered a concrete agreement to hold talks on reducing tension. As a general rule, Kremlin officials do not like television interviews with Western journalists, as there is always the risk of an unscripted question or, even worse, an indiscreet answer.

The Soviet first deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Georgy Kornienko, spoke of the tradition that on coming to New York for the opening of a United Nations General Assembly session Mr Gromyko would visit the President in Washington. According to Mr Kornienko, Moscow would not oppose a return to this practice.

Unfortunately, with the same breath he argued that the interruption of this tradition was not the fault of the Soviet leadership, omitting any mention of the Korean airliner tragedy. On that occasion too, Mr Kornienko had responded to

questions from Western journalists. He was accompanied then by the Chief of Staff, Marshal Ogarkov, but now sitting beside him was the new man, Marshal Akhromyev, who claimed that his appointment was no more than a "regular change" in the high command.

It would not be difficult for the Kremlin to withdraw from a meeting first broached in such doubtful circumstances. This might offer the attraction of seeming to confirm Democratic criticisms that President Reagan is unable to talk to the Russians - making him look silly after the positive reaction in Washington to the proposed meeting. Yet Soviet leadership must be aware that an unexplained withdrawal could have the opposite effect, confirming the opinion of many Americans that it is the Kremlin that is sabotaging every possibility of improving relations.

The experienced Mr. Gromyko has enough knowledge of American policy to be aware that the odds now favour the President's reelection. The Soviet leaders may see advantage in beginning to talk now rather than waiting until after the

elections. In the course of his faltering speech last week, President Chernenko made it clear that he was still not prepared to proceed with the Vienna talks on space weapons in the form proposed by Washington, but nevertheless hoped that they could take place under Soviet conditions. An agreement over this vital issue, he argued, might introduce some sadly lacking elements of mutual trust into Soviet-American relations.

Even if trust is unlikely to develop without a fundamental change in Soviet policies, it is certainly important that the American President both now and after the elections should be willing at any time to discuss with the Soviet leaders the vital issues affecting world peace. For them too there are pressing reasons to be more forthcoming. They do not wish to encourage speculation that the USSR is again without firm hands on the wheel, that foreign affairs were being neglected while factions struggled for the succession. A Reagan-Gromyko meeting would not itself settle differences between the super powers, but it would be a step in the right direction.

Freemasonry and police impartiality

From Mr Keith Brunsell
Sir, Whilst I sympathise with Mr Laughton's difficulties (leading article, September 7) where the impartiality of the police is being brought into question and where he feels that it is necessary to reassure the public, I feel that the innocent party, Freemasonry, has suffered as a result.

I leave aside comment on any criticism which has been implicit, for a letter could not adequately deal with the many points raised. Instead, I would prefer to simply reassure the public that Freemasonry is not an organisation which in any way is trying to be detrimental to the good of society. The reverse is true.

It is also important to clarify the fact that a Freemason who perseveres after some deliberately belittling experiences will eventually reach the stage of making a promise that would put any policeman or other law-abiding citizen in any doubt as to the correct moral response in a given situation.

He specifically promises not to keep secret those things which are of an unlawful nature. This is only part of a number of obligations, but nowhere is there anything which should leave a policeman or other law-abiding citizen in any doubt as to the correct moral response in a given situation.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH BRUNSELL,
Devon House,
Hunbury, Grampian,
September 8.

From the Reverend Sydney Linton
Sir, Did the police chiefs, when they advised their men that membership of Freemasonry might render police impartiality suspect, not realize that their stance might make half a million Freemasons doubt police impartiality towards them?

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY LINTON,
39 Lower Road,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire,
September 8.

Airline competition

From Mr Norman Foster
Sir, Lord King is to be congratulated on his achievement in converting British Airways from the obese and confused entity it once was into the lean, mean machine it now is. However, he did not do this alone, as he was helped by some of the most thoughtful accountants in the industry and in Government.

When dealing with the subject of the CAA policy review, most of the media emphasize the question of route transfers. Of more importance to some airlines than others, this highly debatable topic may appear to the public as the major question.

There is another, however, and that is the subject of whole plane charter. BA are now able to put into the holiday charter market a number of remarkably quickly written-down aircraft (at the taxpayer's expense), while the competing airlines in this country are all still paying for theirs and have to incorporate the very considerable charges into their fare pricing structure.

A process has already started, with some 200 independent airline job losses, which if unchecked could lead to BA converting the majority of the holiday charter market, in which direction would prices to the holiday maker move then, do you think?

The amounts payable in unemployment benefit and owed to creditors following a spate of airline collapses would be staggering. No amount of creative accounting would ever compensate for the retrogression throughout the aviation industry and beyond.

Were the CAA able to continue to function as a regulatory body to intervene or arbitrate as necessary, the nightmare (to those in the industry) of multiple airline bankruptcies would not be realized.

Regulation is vital in this country's aviation industry if it is to continue to exist in a form useful to the consumer and itself.

Yours faithfully,
N. W. FOSTER,
11 St. Peter's Street,
Duxford,
Cambridgeshire,
September 10.

Reader reckoning

From Mrs Stella Humphries
Sir, I am baffled by Mr James Hobbs's letter to you, published today (August 30). He asserts that "essentially the metric system is a failure because it has no foundation in nature..."

I re-count my fingers and marvel. Is your correspondent by any chance a two-toed sloth?

Yours faithfully,
STELLA HUMPHRIES,
71 Cameron Road,
Bromley,
Kent,
August 30.

Top posts for top men

From Mr J. A. Dunn
Sir, As a shareholder, albeit a small one, in GEC the news that James Prior is the likely chairman-to-be causes me some apprehension in that the company's performance of late has not been exactly sparkling, particularly if measured by the trend in the share price.

If one considers also that Mr Prior's performance, both at the Department of Employment and in more recent times as Minister responsible for Northern Ireland, has also lacked lustre it is difficult to see that company becoming more dynamic in future.

What, however, is of greater significance is this country's continuing predilection for kicking one's goals. On the one hand we have

Defence strategy for central Europe

From the Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Central Europe
Sir, I have just read Mr Cowton's article in *The Times* of August 27, some parts of which are based on my recent discussions with him.

While I agree in general with the main thrust of the article, I regret that there are some important aspects, which do not properly reflect my principal points made in the interview. In broad terms, I consider that Mr Cowton does not differentiate sufficiently between the tactics supporting the strategy of forward defence, and the strategy itself. He therefore fails to express more clearly that it is the tactics, and not the strategy, which require to be flexible.

For clarity let me comment on some specific statements of the article:

1. The principle of forward defence does not, of course, require that every yard of German territory be defended, but that the integrity of Nato territory as a whole be maintained and, if necessary, restored.
2. I have never indicated that I would now "feel able to acknowledge publicly" that in some areas a limited depth of territory can be allowed in which to manoeuvre and prepare a counter-attack against hostile forces. I have always considered mobile tactical operations within a limited depth as an inherent part of the strategy of forward defence. As a matter of fact, this was one of the main considerations leading to the full mechanization of the German Army, and presumably also of the British Army, which is still in progress.
3. I am not only "very far from abandoning totally" the principle of forward defence, but I am very far from abandoning even part of it. And it is not a "rigid interpretation" of forward defence, which has been unrealistic, but the misinterpretation between tactics and strategy. The principle of forward defence does not allow interpretations.
4. In reality, Nato is not moving to a more flexible interpretation of forward defence or developing new tactical concepts. It is only now with the force improvements in the various national forces, including (FRG) Corps, that more mobile and flexible tactical operations within the forward defence concept can be conducted.

Finally, I had hoped that the article would have also emphasized the significance of forward defence for my primary mission, which is to deter aggression, rather than to concentrate mainly on doctrinal questions of land warfare.

Your publication of this letter would clarify my views on forward defence which continues to be the

SDP and the Falklands

From Professor D. E. Regan
Sir, The debate on the Falkland Islands at the Social Democratic Party's annual conference was depressing to read (report, September 10) with the exception of Mr Eric Ogden's brave contribution. The display of unprincipled expediency towards the Argentines and bullying impatience towards the Falkland Islanders made a nauseating combination.

Perhaps most objectionable of all was the debasement of the word "magnanimity". The majority of SDP delegates appear to believe that a "magnanimous" approach by Britain would be to give Argentina peacefully what it failed to secure by military force - namely sovereignty over the Falkland Islands.

In his memoirs, *The Second World War*, Sir Winston Churchill prefaced each volume with the moral of the work, including the noble words "In Victory: Magnanimity". Such magnanimity did not, however, entail giving back to Germany after its military defeat the various territories it had conquered,

Welfare and duties

From Professor Emeritus Maurice Bruce
Sir, Dr David Jessop (August 31) would seem to be unfortunate in his choice of associates and is in any case unaware that what he rightly or otherwise call the "welfare state" came into existence precisely because there just was not enough humanity or fellow-feeling to meet social responsibilities.

Does he think that in poor-law days many people did more than pay their share of the poor rate, or give small charitable contributions to individuals or organizations, or that they welcomed into their community someone without a "settlement"?

Moving to more recent times, is he not aware of the attitude towards the unemployed of many of the affluent, or even of the slightly better-off, in the 1920s and 1930s (fortunately, there is more understanding today), or of the inadequacy of so-called "voluntary" hospitals?

better relations would have been with the miners if the NCB chairman had been a successful, and hopefully even a charismatic, product of the British mining industry rather than a "foreigner". Are we not already today seeing some improvement in British Rail worker relations now that a railwayman is at the helm?

Unfortunately privilege rather than professional proficiency still prevails. The list of the great and the good - i.e. the safe and the solid - remains pre-eminent.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. DUNN,
Bourne House,
Brook Lane,
Plaxton, Sevenoaks,
Kent,
September 9.

Classroom peril of faiths misused

From the Rev Dr A. C. J. Phillips
Sir, I write in support of your editorial on the cults and the law (August 14). As an Oxbridge chaplain for 15 years, I have encountered those young adults who have been caught up in the cults to the concern and hurt of their families. But it is my experience that the reason for their absorption into the cult (as also with suicide or attempted suicide) has been their inability, rightly or wrongly, to find love and acceptance within their family.

Yet far more important numerically in my ministry are those damaged by main-line Christian denominations. Religion is a dangerous commodity which too many propagate at the expense of others' inadequacies. What is of far more concern than the growth of the cults is the world-wide increase of intolerant fundamentalism in the three monotheistic faiths of Christianity, Judaism and Islam.

The proper defence against the misuse of religion is not legislation but theology - the Cinderella subject of British education. Schools would best prepare their children for the undoubted religious pressures to which their pupils will be subjected by ensuring its proper teaching on a non-confessional basis.

Compulsory chapel in the private sector and ethics discussions in the public are no substitute for the critical study of religious texts leading to the same examination process as in any academic discipline. By failing to equip our children theologically, we put them at risk.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY PHILLIPS, Chaplain,
St John's College, Oxford,
September 4.

Cure for acid rain

From Mr Allan Roberts, MP for Basset/Labour
Sir, The CEEGB does it again. It attempts to discredit the select committee report on acid rain by selective quotations which distort what it actually said.

We do not underestimate the cost of retro-fitting power stations; we quote the high CEEGB figure as well as the other lower estimates. Even if the CEEGB is correct, a 10 per cent increase in electricity charges, or 15 per cent, is a 1 per cent or 1.5 per cent increase per annum over the 10-year cost period, compared with a 50 per cent increase over the past five years.

We do not, as the CEEGB suggests, blame their emissions for the whole of the damage caused to buildings and ancient monuments. Of course, local pollution from motor cars and industry contributes as well. It is all part of the total acid rain problem. This is made clear in the report.

The report's recommendations are all-party and unanimous. The investigation was thorough and the most sceptical Conservative MPs on the committee were convinced by the overwhelming weight of evidence.

That acid rain contributes significantly to the environmental damage we witnessed in Europe and Britain is not proven, in the same way that it is not proven that smoking causes lung cancer.

If we wait for the kind of proof the CEEGB wants it could well be too late. The smoking patient could be dead.

Yours sincerely,
ALLAN ROBERTS,
House of Commons.

Child benefit

From Mrs Margaret Evans
Sir, Those who complain about contributing to child benefit via their tax payments are overlooking the fact that they are, in effect, investing in their own future. Unless society is constantly replenished by a supply of physically fit and well educated children, who is to create the wealth to pay the pensions of the retired?

Might not future generations of workers jib at paying an increasing proportion of their earnings to support the growing numbers of the elderly if they feel that they, as children, were stingily treated by those whom they are subsequently called on to maintain?

The fact is that all groups in society are mutually interdependent and it is in the interests of everyone to maximise assistance to those who are most vulnerable and/or most expensive to support.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET EVANS,
90 Turnpike Link,
East Croydon,
Surrey.

A vanished cry

From Mr Alan M. Pardoe
Sir, The Reverend John Ticehurst (September 4) wonders why he hasn't heard the rattle and bone man's cry for so long. There is no need for one!

If he will take a country walk along the woods and coppices he will see not only sewing machines, but washing machines, refrigerators, television sets, corsets and laceless left-hand leather boots galore. Sadly, this do-it-yourself age has extended to rubbish disposal.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN M. PARDOE,
7 Pear Tree Close,
Malvern,
Worcestershire.

Letters to the Editor

De trop?
From Mr A. R. H. Glover
Sir, My favourite ambiguous instruction is one that used to appear on the tops of marmalade jars: "Pierce with pin, then push off".

Yours faithfully,
A. R. H. GLOVER,
7 Hillside Road,
Norwich,
Norfolk.

Top posts for top men
From Mr J. A. Dunn
Sir, As a shareholder, albeit a small one, in GEC the news that James Prior is the likely chairman-to-be causes me some apprehension in that the company's performance of late has not been exactly sparkling, particularly if measured by the trend in the share price.

If one considers also that Mr Prior's performance, both at the Department of Employment and in more recent times as Minister responsible for Northern Ireland, has also lacked lustre it is difficult to see that company becoming more dynamic in future.

What, however, is of greater significance is this country's continuing predilection for kicking one's goals. On the one hand we have

AND SOCIAL

Princess Anne will visit the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, and will also visit Bahrain and Qatar between October 10 and 18.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lady Caroline Crichton-Smyth will be celebrated at St Mary's Church, Marlborough Road, Restalrig, Edinburgh, at 11 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, September 22.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the British Royal Air Force, and will be accompanied by the Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff, Lord Sutherland of Houndwood.

Afterwards, The Princess will be accompanied by the Lord Sutherland of Houndwood to the airport.

The Princess will be accompanied by the Lord Sutherland of Houndwood to the airport.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. K. Wardrop and Miss C. M. Bolitho. The engagement is announced between Mr R. K. Wardrop, son of Mr R. K. Wardrop, of Hillfoot West, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, and Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Sir Edward Bolitho, and of Lady Bolitho, of Tresider, St. Buryan, Cornwall.

Marriages

Mr R. J. Dale-Thomas and Miss L. H. Gordon Clark. The marriage took place on September 8, at Itchenfield, Sussex, of Mr Richard Dale-Thomas, of Mr and Mrs Peter Dale-Thomas, of Chalfcombe, Somerset, and Miss Lucinda Gordon Clark, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Guy Gordon Clark, of Itchenfield, Sussex.

Mr J. R. Hampson and Miss A. S. M. Campbell. The marriage took place on Saturday, September 1, in Oxford, between Mr J. R. Hampson, of Mr and Mrs J. R. Hampson, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Miss A. S. M. Campbell, of Mr and Mrs J. R. Hampson, of Northampton, Massachusetts.

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Mr M. J. Hardwick and Miss M. J. Nelson. The engagement is announced between Mr M. J. Hardwick, son of Mr M. J. Hardwick, of Chester, and Miss M. J. Nelson, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. D. Nelson, of Iwer, Berkshire.

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Mr G. C. van Zwanenberg and Miss L. M. Campbell. The marriage took place on Saturday, September 1, at St John's Church, Dornland, between Mr G. C. van Zwanenberg, of Dornland, and Miss L. M. Campbell, of Dornland.

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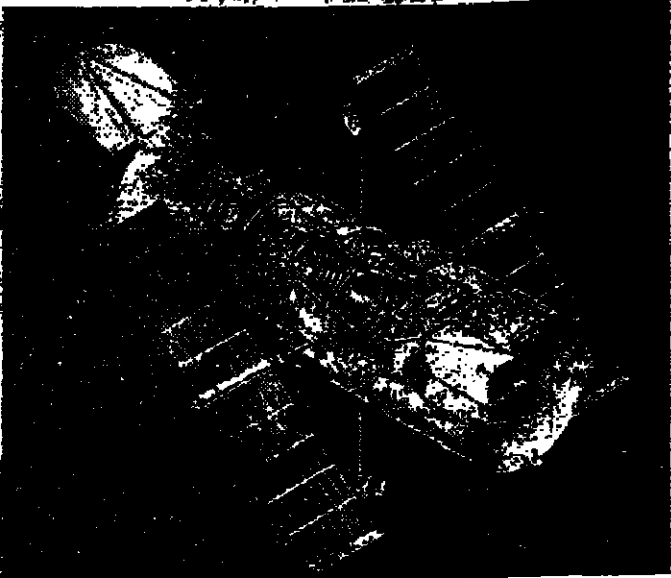
Astronomers dreamt for years of placing an optical telescope in orbit, free of the distortions caused to images by disturbances in the Earth's atmosphere.

Their ambition is now being fulfilled by the launch of the Hubble Space Telescope, which will be launched by the American shuttle in two years.

The level of the telescope is clear from the fact that it is the greatest advance in astronomy since Galileo first pointed a telescope skyward 375 years ago.

The telescope will be launched by the American shuttle in two years. The instrument will be launched by the American shuttle in two years.

Perched 300 miles above the atmosphere, it will analyse the volume of the universe observable to an optical telescope by 350 times. Astronomers will



see across 14 billion light years to the edge of the universe, observing celestial objects 50 times fainter than now possible.

The delicate optical assembly, with its 94-in diameter mirror, was built by Perkin-Elmer in the United States. The mirror is said to be the most perfect of its size.

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August heat takes its toll at show

By Alan Toogood, Horticulture Correspondent

A very attractive interest in the National Chrysanthemum Society's annual show, which was held at the Crystal Palace, London, on September 10 and 11, was the display of the 'Penny' variety, which was shown by Riley's of Woolley Moor, Derby.

It has won for Mr C. Riley the Chrysanthemum Raisers' Association perpetual trophy, in the class for seedling chrysanthemums.

Riley's are also showing the new bright yellow incurved 'Brighton'. Both varieties are hardy and winterproof, and will be available next year.

Alongside them on the Riley stand are their 'Penny' range of garden spray varieties, including the new 'Penny Sargent' (red double) and 'Penny Magic' (cream double).

The garden spray chrysanthemums are becoming popular and the competitive classes for these are well supported. Sprays were affected by the August heatwave, but the Riley stand was not.

Harold Walker, who won the national award for the 'Penny' variety, said: 'The 'Penny' variety is a very attractive interest in the National Chrysanthemum Society's annual show, which was held at the Crystal Palace, London, on September 10 and 11.

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28th Issue Certificates WITHDRAWN

The 28th Issue National Savings Certificate was withdrawn from sale on 11 September 1984.

Details of the 29th Issue will be announced separately.

Issued by the Department for National Savings

Howell's School, Denbigh

Term begins today at Howell's School, Denbigh. The school is a day school for boys and girls, and is a member of the Denbigh Education Trust.

St. Andrew's School

Term begins today at St. Andrew's School. The school is a day school for boys and girls, and is a member of the St. Andrew's Education Trust.

St. John's School, Leatherhead

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St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews

Term begins today at St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews. The school is a day school for boys and girls, and is a member of the St. Leonard's Education Trust.

Workshop College

Term begins today at Workshop College. The college is a day school for boys and girls, and is a member of the Workshop Education Trust.

Kingswood School

Term begins today at Kingswood School. The school is a day school for boys and girls, and is a member of the Kingswood Education Trust.

Queen Ethelburga's School

Term begins today at Queen Ethelburga's School. The school is a day school for boys and girls, and is a member of the Queen Ethelburga's Education Trust.

Rossall School

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He lived in Salt Lake City, Utah, for many years. He got married in his last 10 years of life. His most important subjects were "Land and Landscapes" and "The People." He died in 1955. His "Neutral" became a classic study and was one of his largest illustrations. His illustration "Home" (where he was among others) is in the publication "The People of the World" (which is translated into many languages but also in Chinese, Japanese, and Russian).

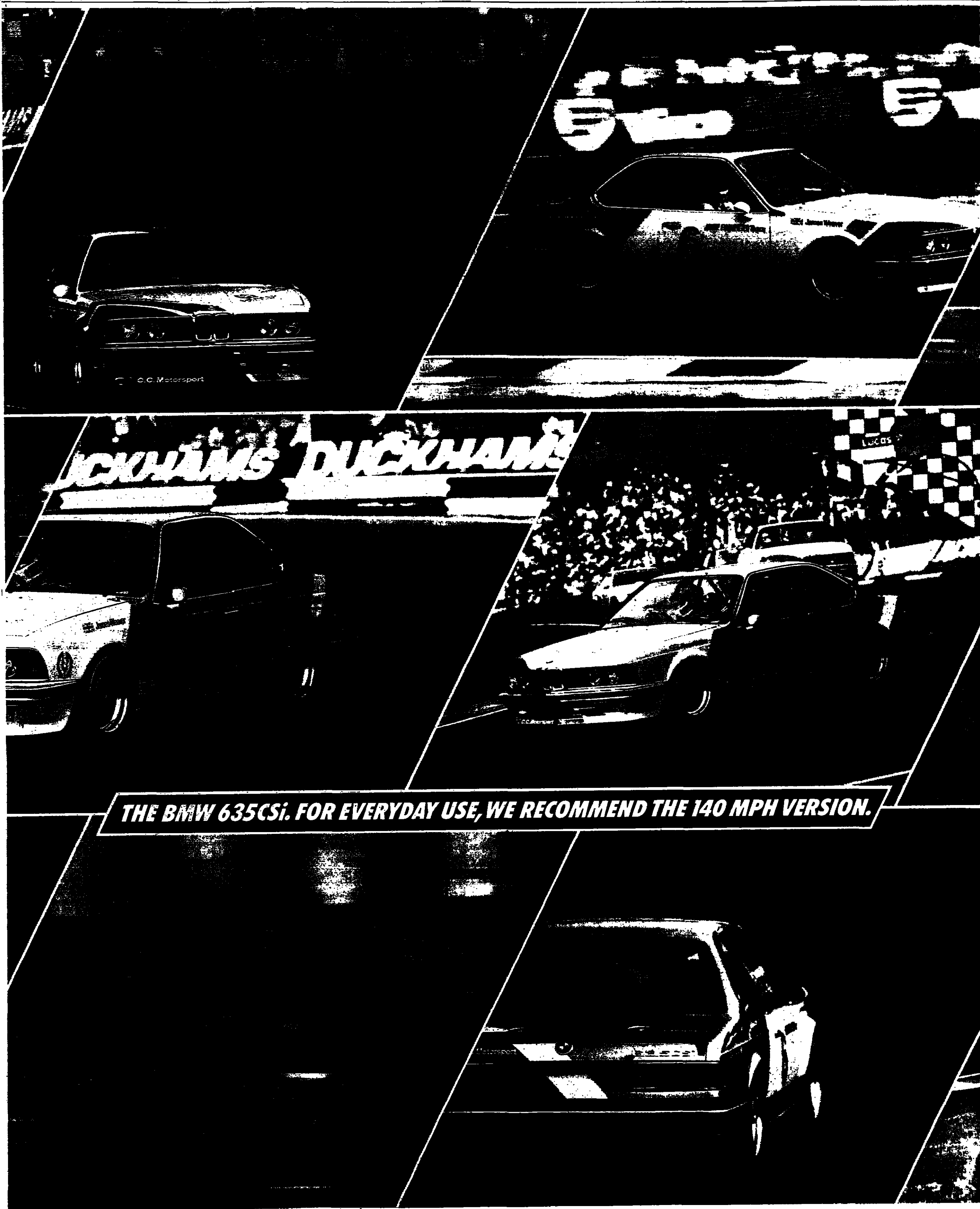
Anglo-Burmese border and the
the latter was de-
clared and for many
years.

[illegible]

ELL-SUTION

He was married a few years to the daughter of a prominent family in the district, and had three children. He was a member of the Baptist church, and was a very good man.

Mr. Walter Riddell G.W. is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.



THE BMW 635CSi. FOR EVERYDAY USE, WE RECOMMEND THE 140 MPH VERSION.

The racing version of the BMW 635CSi can top 160 mph at the drop of a flag. That's some 20 mph faster than its road-going stable-mate. But what little the road version lacks in speed, it more than makes up for in luxury.

There's another not insignificant advantage:
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The going rate is about £178 for every mile an hour.



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

THE BMW 628iC1 COSTS \$19,275. THE BMW 635iC1 COSTS \$24,995. PERFORMANCE FIGURE SOURCE: MANUFACTURER. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT BUT NOT DELIVERY OR NUMBER PLATES. INCLOSIVE DELIVERY CHARGE INCORPORATING BMW EMERGENCY SERVICE AND INITIAL SERVICES £198 + VAT. FOR A BMW 6 SERIES INFORMATION FILE PLEASE WRITE TO BMW INFORMATION SERVICE, PO BOX 46, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX OR TELEPHONE 01-897 6665 (LITERATURE REQUESTS ONLY). FOR TAX FREE SALES: 56 PARK LANE, LONDON W1. TELEPHONE 01-429 9277.

THE ARTS

Television
Hard to
resist

When the Allied troops landed in Normandy in 1944, a secret army of 100,000 Frenchmen rose simultaneously against the Germans. S.O.E., on BBC last night, told the story of the preparation and the uprising.

The Special Operations Executive played a vital part in the raising of that army, starting rather disastrously in Vichy in 1941 and losing many agents to torture and death but continuing patiently to establish a network over the whole country. The programme featured largely on the work of one agent, Mr Francis Cammaerts, who organized the network in south-east France and happily survived to tell some of the story.

His was most obviously a perilous task. At one point in 1943, the life expectancy of a radio operator was six weeks. Mr Cammaerts found the men to risk their lives but had less success at first in persuading London to supply the where-withal to resist.

This situation changed after the conference in Tehran when Mr Stalin's exhortations for a Second Front were accepted and Mr Churchill made the supply of weapons to the French Resistance the RAF's second priority, the first being the continued bombing of Germany.

In six months enough supplies were dropped to arm 100,000 men and, in a rehearsal a year before the invasion, the Resistance struck at communications and strategic targets to demonstrate their efficiency. Their ranks were swelled by the action of the French collaborator Pierre Laval, who introduced compulsory labour for young men and drove many to join the Resistance, particularly the Maquis.

In the battle of Normandy after the invasion, the Maquis, a mixture of many nationalities, though only lightly armed and without the heavier weapons Mr Cammaerts had hoped for, held up 20,000 German troops for six days, losing 900, nearly a third of their number, in battle or reprisals.

The scale of the French achievement rather limited the programme in its detail of the suffering and the hazards the Resistance men endured. Mr Cammaerts, for instance, obviously had much more to say about these and the shortcomings, but Dominic Flessart's production made good television as well as providing an appropriate testament to the brave.

Dennis Hackett

Andrzej Panufnik conducts the first performance of the revised version of his *Sinfonia Antica* in a London Symphony Orchestra concert to celebrate his seventieth birthday, at the Barbican on September 24.

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Rossini
"an evening of
Leyant
entertainment"
Daily Telegraph

**DANISH PAINTING
THE GOLDEN AGE**

140 Exhibition of Paintings From
The Statens Museum For Kunst, Copenhagen
9 September - 20 November 1984
THE NATIONAL GALLERY
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON
Admission Free

For Bamber Gascoigne, the eternally challenging university quiz-master, the stage has brought decidedly more mixed success, but the playwright lurking within him bursts out again next week when *Big in Brazil* opens at the Old Vic: interview by Sheridan Morley

Carrying on up the Amazon

Your starter for ten, no conferring, name the Eton, Cambridge and Commonwealth scholar whose last West End production was a revue in 1957, who later became a theatrical historian and quizmaster and publisher, and now has a farce about Feydeau opening at the Old Vic. He also made an epic television series about the Christians, had a show on Broadway which closed even before its first night, and a best-seller last year called *Quest for the Golden Hare*.

There is a lot to be said for being Bamber Gascoigne. Twenty-three years ago, when he was 27, he and Nicholas Tomalin among a dozen assorted journalists and actors were in receipt of a communication from Granada Television asking if they would like to audition as chairman for a new American television student quiz which had been recently turned down by the BBC but was now thought by ITV to be worth a three-month summer run. Since then *University Challenge* has notched up nine hundred shows, occupied Mr Gascoigne for forty days of every year of his life (he would be in the *Guinness Book of Records* as the longest lasting television host of a single series were it not that Patrick Moore started *The Sky at Night* two years earlier) and most importantly given him the nearest twentieth-century equivalent to a private income, thereby enabling him to avoid a good deal of the commercial rubbish that has beset his contemporaries from the golden Osbridge generation.

On September 19, after a couple of previews, *Big in Brazil*, his farce about Feydeau

and a North Country actress up the Amazon in 1900, opens at the Old Vic in a production starring Timothy West, Prunella Scales and Rodney Bewes, and directed by Mel Smith from a later generation of college satirists. It brings Gascoigne back to the London theatre for the first time since *Share My Leisure* in 1957.

"I feel like the little old lady from Taunton who has finally had her play accepted," though this one did in fact have an earlier life at Greenwich in 1972 when it was called *The Feydeau Farce Festival of 1900*. Irving Wardle hated it, and we weren't much helped by a power strike which meant that we had to have an emergency generator chugging away in the stalls. I'd always been very fond of the play because I liked the idea of turning the tables on Feydeau, having him suffer from speech defects and dropped trousers and all the other agonies that he put his characters through. But the piece was, as Wardle rightly said, flabby with a lot of loose ends, and farce has to be totally sewn up: so I put it away in a drawer and turned to novels with a vast sense of relief. Suddenly [in *Margaret's Empire*] I could have forty pygmies in the plot and not have to think about casting or staging."

Unknown to Mr Gascoigne, however, his play had been seen and liked at Greenwich by Prunella Scales who, asked a decade later by Colin Brough what piece she would care to do in the West End to reunite her on stage with her husband Timothy West for the first time in twenty years, chose what is now called *Big in Brazil*. Accordingly Gascoigne got it

out of the drawer, read it again, and proceeded to tie up the loose ends rather more neatly than before. Whether *Big in Brazil* now has a commercial life beyond its six-week season at the Vic remains to be seen, but its author is glad to be back in the theatre so which he once thought he would dedicate his life. The son of a City businessman, he was an Eton scholar and progressed from there via the *Cambridge Guards* to Cambridge in the generation of Michael Frayn and Daniel Massey.

"I'd been in the Guards with Julian Peiffer, and in our first week at Cambridge we gave each other the courage to audition for the Marlowe Society. Julian was immediately cast as Troilus; I barely got into the crowd, and by the Wednesday of our first week I was so bored by having to stand around on stage while other people spoke that I vowed to be a writer instead of an actor. That summer I got one sketch into a Footlights revue that was going to London with Jonathan Miller, and another student in my college decided he wanted to be an impresario so for £250 he hired the ADC theatre for a week and suggested we stage a college revue. I wrote 12 sketches for it in a week, and as nobody else seemed to be delivering anything I put the case for a unified style-one author who would also direct all his own material. My tutor gave me a whole term off writing essays, and the result was *Share My Leisure*. Michael Codron, who was then just starting out as a producer but seemed to us about 105 and full of wisdom, came to see it and agreed that he'd stage it in the West End.

with Kenneth Williams and Maggie Smith, who'd just made her name in a Broadway revue.

"The show ran in London all through my last year at Cambridge, and I thought I was made: I bought a new Harris Tweed overcoat for £8, banked the rest of my royalties, which were about £25 a week, and went off to America on a scholarship to study playwriting at Yale. That was an appalling year, chiefly because I discovered that playwriting couldn't be taught in a classroom, but at the end of it a man who'd read some of my Cambridge essays invited me to write a book on modern theatre, so I went back to Cambridge on a research grant and did that."

When *University Challenge* started, Gascoigne was in the enviable position of being able to support his house and marriage entirely on the proceeds of forty days a year at Granada, and decide what he really wanted to do with his life.

"For a while I went on writing plays that even I didn't much like and that nobody seemed to want, until finally one that I was rather fond of, about bestiality in the suburbs [*Leda Had a Little Swan*], got handed off Broadway during the previews. I suppose it was rather tricky: it involved a mechanical wooden duck and several outraged parents, but the Americans didn't really understand it and nor did the cast, so that was that. Back in England my wife and I were then invited to start a series of carefully researched picture books [*World Theatre*, *Great Moghuls*, *Treasures of China*] and they led to four years on the book and television series of



"I like the idea of going for immediate attention or abuse"

The Christians, which was the only other job I've ever done for Granada. Before that we'd managed to live wonderfully cheaply: we went round India for nine months on *Great Moghuls* living entirely on an advance of £1,300.

But he still was writing the occasional play, notably an unstaged-as-yet epic about an 1825 Utopian experiment in Scotland which requires a cast of 40 and which he offered to both the National and the RSC, who gave him good lunches but not much encouragement.

Then I thought I really had to get commercial, so I wrote

two one-acters using the same cast of 10, until somebody pointed out to me that in the first play they all had to be black and in the second all white, so we were back to 20 and it was unaffordable. Then I wrote a couple of novels, and became the publisher for a series of books about London until I realized that all the time I had gained from the Granada contract was being spent wrapping up parcels at home, so I sold that out and now here I am back in the theatre. My wife forbids all optimism in the house about *Big in Brazil*, but secretly I think that if it does

work then I'll write another play quite soon. I like the idea of going for immediate attention or abuse. Books take years to come out, and then months after publication, friends start asking when they are about to appear.

I suppose that without *University Challenge* my career would have been very different: I'd have had to work a lot harder, as Michael Frayn has, and I might have been more single-minded and successful, but thanks to that quiz I've had a freedom almost unheard-of in my generation of writers. I just hope it lasts."

Music in London

A difficult challenge confidently met

BBCSO/Atherton
Albert Hall/Radio 3

I cannot imagine many composers being happy to take the opportunity of a Prom commission to write a cello concerto. Of all instruments, the cello must be the most difficult to bring into line with an orchestra, acoustically and musically, and it has such a rich character of its own that any composer is likely to feel as swamped as a playwright might be in writing for a great actor. Colin Matthews, however, makes light of these difficulties. Long championing the cello, he has produced a work of complete confidence and newness, one which had a very impressive first performance on Monday

from Alexander Baillie and the BBC Symphony under David Atherton.

The problems of balance are largely avoided by pitting the soloist not against a single orchestra but against many. There are eight, four or five different things going on at the same time: the cello may be gesticulating in the foreground while the woodwind revolve in slow-moving chords, the percussion keep up a strong line of colourful and exotic activity, a trombone accelerates towards some brassy climax and the strings go their own tuneless way. The concerto takes place on several stages at once; it has the curious, unsettling effect of a split-screen film where sometimes rather ordinary adventures can be made extraordinary by a calculated confusion of one's attention.

Matthews's music can work in this way partly because the calculation is so precise, he is a master of the multiple orchestra, and partly, too, because his sense of movement is so sure. Musical mobiles tend to be doggedly stable; Matthews's are alive with motion, the parts securely driven by his harmonic technique so that they are fast or slow, receding or advancing. The only problem that remains to be resolved is the relative backwardness of the soloist, but that may have been merely a feature of this auditorium: the Albert Hall is not the easiest place in which to make a solo cello sound.

Manifold in its textures, the concerto is equally so in the characters of its movements. The first has the title "Scherzo-Notturno", and, though the opening is acceptably nocturnal

and the middle decidedly scherzo-like in parts, one needs the dual name to define music which easily has both personalities at once. Moreover, the most jumpily scherzando material is closely related to the main nocturne melody, which itself has a kinship with the dawn interlude from *Peter Grimes* and which weaves its way back into the finale, an adagio. Both movements are highly eventful: the first climaxes in a great bell stroke, prolonged by string harmonics and followed by crisp nightmare images, and the second comes Ligei-like to dazzling tremulations of a major. Matthews's design, though, is strong enough to cope with his vivid imagination.

Paul Griffiths



Up in arms: Brenda Fricker (left), Brid Brennan

Theatre

Up to the Sun and
Down to the Centre
Royal Court Upstairs

A wedding in Derry: the bride's two eldest brothers (risking 10 years in Long Kesh) safe over the border but expected back. Mammy (living on the shreds of her nerves) and Father Macready dropping in to give himself a role.

Peter Cox's play justifies its George Devine Award with some sparklingly vital writing which (and Danny Boyle's production must take its own credit) creates a family world where no line can be drawn between public and private: youngest brother, Tommy, touching up a Sinn Féin poster, Linda (Brid Brennan) wearing a Republican tricolour garter under her wedding dress, and 14

irruptions in two years by British soldiers, who lie in armed and camouflaged wait outside the church door.

It is also Halloween, and the local kids flogging Mrs O'Mara's fence for firewood come in masks for their nuts and apples. To Father Macready, the balacavas they will soon wear are another mask, assumed just as thoughtlessly. Love of country and of family (not least the absent Dermot and Damian, whose prison-carved Celtic cross adorns the home) and war hatred are the play's pivot, and the sympathizer adding the voice of black Africa (Trevor Butler) notices that the call of love gets forgotten.

That said, this play's abiding impression (not an unfamiliar one) is of hard faces uttering brilliantly written bitterness. Mammy (Brenda Fricker), who

of all the cast most earns the tribute of being a breathing Derry figure and not an actor, greets Tommy's arrest when he claims to be a Dáilian with "They'd take the scent off a rose if they could" (same rose), and is last seen drenching her home in petrol and inviting the British Army as she lights the match.

As with *Rat in the Skull* in the main books, we see no further forward and dug deeper into depressing sterility, but the play's view of the church in Roman Wilton's unctuous person, used and tolerated but sinking out of its depth and gradually losing respect, is very interesting, even if Mammy's plea to Tommy not to follow his brothers and be "filled up with hate" leads nowhere.

Anthony Masters

The Glass Menagerie
New End

After recent compelling revivals of *Streetcar* at Greenwich and *Suddenly Last Summer* here at New End (let us forget the ludicrous *Kingdom of Earth*), Washington's Source Theatre Company bring over another highly impressive Tennessee Williams production, whose thoughtfulness and polish stands comparison with the best of our own Fringe and raises hopes that we shall see more of them.

They have a hard task. Williams's "memory play" bathes the young Tom, his overpowering mother and shy, semi-crippled sister in a yellow light - encasing them, as even the gentlemanly T. C. Worsley remarked, "less in amber than in barley sugar", proudly dousing them in sentimentality and poetic writing that treats a perilous line between the inspired and the merely adolescent.

Bart Whitehead's production, like Alan Strachan's *Streetcar*, finds robust humour a useful antidote to sickness, though without viewing characters with such stimulating scepticism as Sheila Gish's Blanche DuBois. The pestering garrulity of Tom's mother, Amanda, remains ir-

some and her advice to "cultivate charm and vivacity" raises a wave of nausea, but Beverly Brigham-Bowman's grit and endurance (that crucial Tennessee Williams quality) compels touched admiration. Her cheerful unawareness rouses a lot of laughter, giving weight to such rare moments of self-knowledge as "My devotion has made me a witch".

Stephen Dawe's reverential treatment of Tom's purple passages and tearful tremulousness is perhaps more brave than wise, but the scenes with his sister are beautifully played, full of unclouded tenderness. Scarcely raising her eyes or her head, Kathryn Kelley is poignantly intense, never insipid. And the gentle-voiced T. J. Edwards's strong delicacy of touch matches her in the play's best scene (Amanda happily offstage), her intimate talk with Tom's friend which raises the hope of love and escape and then kills it.

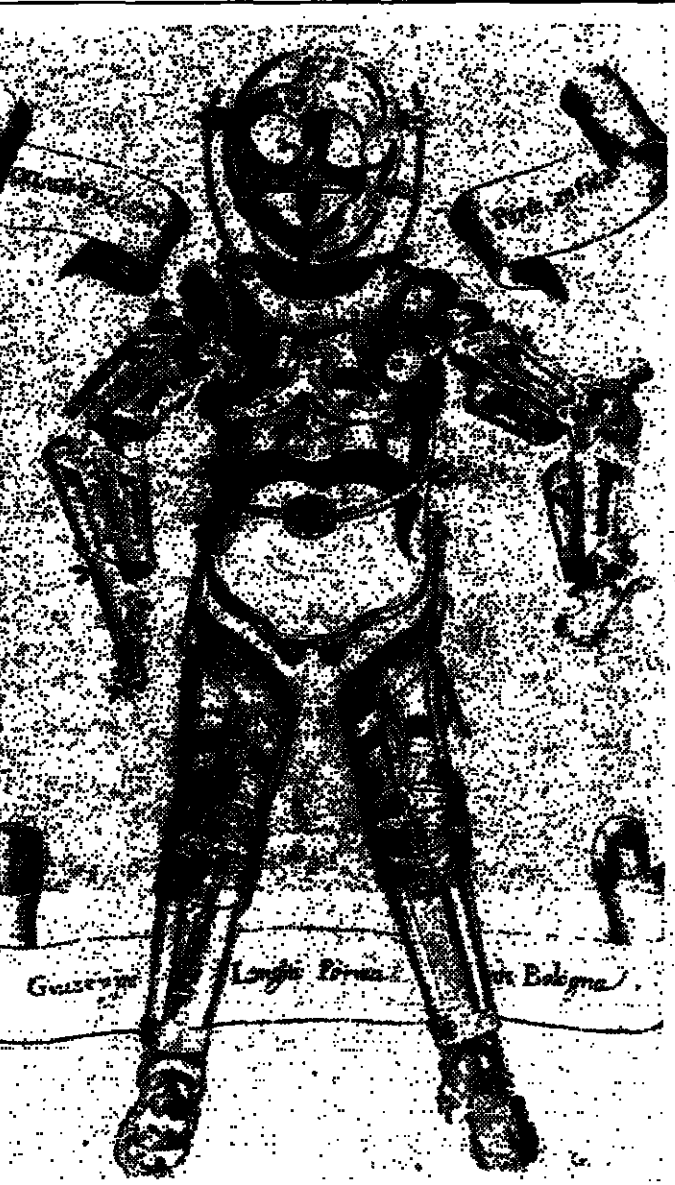
Converted for the honoured guest from shabby to shabby-genteel, the set (Mr Whitehead and Steve Siegel) is both lovingly real and, with its pendent balcony fragments, carefully surreal. And, inspired touch, the eerie, dreamy accompaniment gradually reveals itself as a glass harmonica.

Anthony Masters

Galleries
Fearful
mythsRobots
Boilerhouse Project

There always seems to have been something mysterious, alarming and probably taboo about any attempt by man to make another apparently living, fictitious creature in his own image. Reactions to the result of such efforts can range from the horror occasioned by the Golem to the affectionate ooohs and aahs inspired by C-3PO and R2-D2. But the main it is holy fear which predominates, and it is to be noted that the series of myths about Robots on which the current show at the Victoria and Albert's Boilerhouse, Project (until October 25) attempts to put us right is mainly of the fearful variety. Nor do they seem to be quite categorical about dismissing out of hand such horrid fantasies as the possibility of malign robots turning on their makers: it is a long way off, no doubt, but "one" day "super-intelligent machines could develop the guile to defy and outwit their masters".

All the same, it seems that, for the moment, most of our fear about robots are groundless, though if we like to nurse our superstitions for a harmless frisson that is entirely up to us. Certainly the imagery of robots past with which the show begins is not very reassuring: even the friendly, carpet-sweeping robots tend to be unstopably, inhumanly inefficient, while the False Maria in *Metropolis*, sections of which are running constantly on monitor screens, does not inspire confidence - for who is to say that robots, even if they do not turn nasty of their own accord, may not be used by evil people for evil ends which they have as yet no will or moral sense of their own, will not be able to countermand? Undoubtedly the simple nuts-and-bolts robot of pre-war fantasy, like the Meccano man, or his immediately postwar successors, like the Japanese Atomic Robot toy, was a lot easier to cope with imaginati-



Seventeenth-century medical diagram from L'opere chirurgie, Bologna

vely than the robots of today, tirelessly spraying cars in the factories without - comforting thought - any need for special safety equipment or even a coffee break.

The show is in two parts, the first devoted to robot imagery from seventeenth-century medical diagrams, likening human anatomy to a machine, right through to the latest plastic toys for kids and (rather bizarrely) limited-edition ceramic reproductions made today of prewar template mechanical toys, the

ideal gift, one supposes, for the man who has everything. The second section is about real robots and modern technology, and concentrates firmly on the facts. Parents will no doubt be more amused by the nostalgic content of the first part, but kids will probably respond with even more enthusiasm to the second, where, on a plinth labelled "Please Touch", there are mechanical hands just waiting to be palvanized into life.

John Russell Taylor

No joke

Antigone Legend
ICA

A typical MusiCA season, such as this has been, usually contains little that is peculiarly significant but much that is intriguing, provocative or (as was the case with Kagel's *Kantemusik* and in the concert given by C Newman) hysterically funny. Frederic Rzewski's *Antigone Legend*, here given its British premiere, had none of those qualities. What it did have was some pretty puppetry and some music that must have been mighty exhausting for the noble and accompanied performers, the singer Linda Hirst and the pianist Ursula Oppens. It was pretty wearing to listen to as well.

Rzewski's point of departure is Brecht's dour narrative version of Sophocles's tragedy, using an English translation by Judith Malina. Brecht intended his work to be recited by actors backstage during performances of his adaptation of Hölderlin's translation, a procedure curiously intended to prevent "the transformation of the actors into the characters". Rzewski, for heavily implied sociological reasons, attempts to remain faithful to this intention, but in doing so strikes no blows for either politics or art.

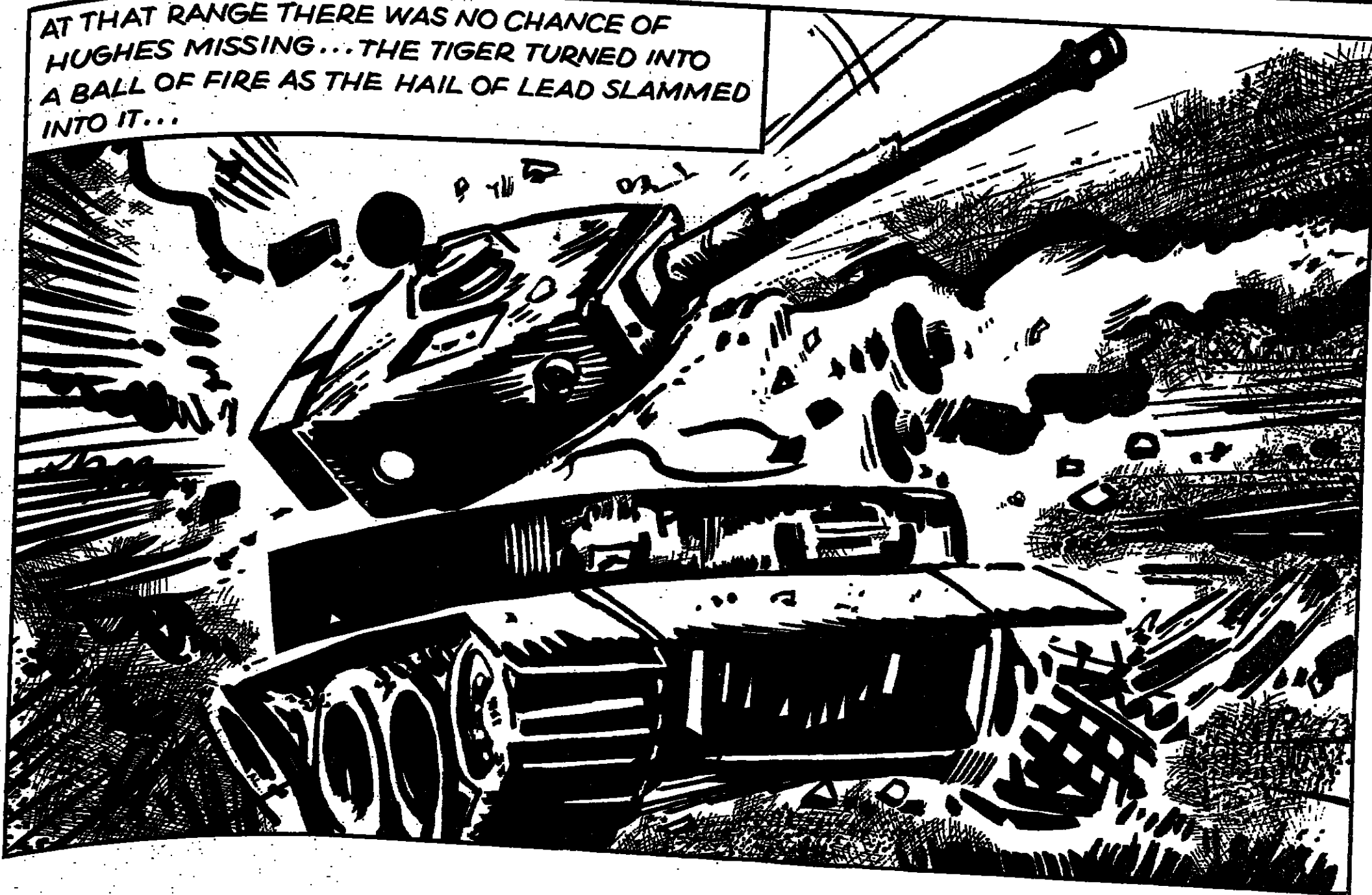
The centre of attention is supposed to be the collection of brightly coloured puppets whose comic-strip images are projected from behind on to a small screen, but the main action seems to take place offstage, where the music comes from. That has less to do with musical quality than sheer rude assertiveness, however. The jagged recitations, formed by Rzewski's raga-like transformations of a 12-note series, more or less fit the contours of the drama, but not once does one feel the composer to be concerned with meaningful design or variety. Some interest, true, was created by the pianist's sighs, screams and bell-plating, but only to the most superficial ends. If it was meant to be enlightening, it failed disastrously.

Stephen Pettitt

HUGHES JUMPED TO HIS FEET, FIRING THE STEN FROM THE HIP AND SENDING LEADEN DEATH INTO THE WILDLY CHARGING TIGER...



AT THAT RANGE THERE WAS NO CHANCE OF HUGHES MISSING...THE TIGER TURNED INTO A BALL OF FIRE AS THE HAIL OF LEAD SLAMMED INTO IT...



NOW COME AND SEE WHAT REALLY HAPPENED.

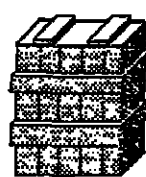


THE STORY OF WAR IN OUR OWN CENTURY.

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A SPECIAL REPORT

Most airlines are reporting improved levels of cargo traffic for the first half of 1984 and there is a strong feeling of confidence within this sector of the aviation business for years ahead



With the ending of the world-wide business recession, the air-freight side of the airline industry has suddenly found itself with a boom on its hands, and there is a strong feeling of confidence within the cargo sector that, barring international crises of a political or economic nature, the upturn will go on at least until the end of the decade.

Routes to and from Britain provide a traditional barometer to the health of the air-freight sector, and a poll of 24 of its member airlines by the International Air Transport Association published two months ago showed expectations that air-cargo business into Britain will increase by an average of 4.7 per cent over the years 1984-86, and out of Britain by 5.2 per cent. Within those totals there were some startling individual increases. Imports from the Caribbean are expected to rise by 22.5 per cent, from eastern Africa by 11.7 per cent and from the south-west Pacific by 9.1 per cent.

Outbound, carryings to eastern Africa are expected to go up by 10.3 per cent but more significantly, by 7 per cent across the North Atlantic.

The performance of all airlines on the blue riband North Atlantic routes has broken all records in the history of the air-freight industry over the past 12 months as a result not only of the ending of the recession, but of the weakness of sterling and other European currencies against the dollar which has made European goods attractive to American buyers.

Traditionally, the flow of goods across the Atlantic has been west-east, but now the imbalance has evened out, and the discounting which went on among the airlines to try to attract goods into the holds of half-empty westbound airliners has dried up.

So scarce has space become, in fact, that in many cases commodities paying low rates have to wait two or three days in the queue for shipment. An executive of KLM, the Dutch airline, whose traffic to the US went up 45 per cent last year over the previous year said: "You can make your own pricing to the US these days."

David Brooksbank, cargo manager of British Caledonian Airways, said that between November 1983 and June this year, his airline's total tonnage increased 27 per cent and revenue by 15 per cent. Within that total, carryings to Houston were up 37 per cent and revenue by 34 per cent, to Atlanta/St. Louis 63 per cent and 56 per cent, and to Los Angeles by 48 per cent and 48 per cent.

Alastair Pugh, BCal managing director, said: "The flow of cargo across the Atlantic has changed quite dramatically. British manufacturers have taken advantage of the exchange rates to establish a bridgehead in the US market, and as cargo makes a powerful contribution to our overall profits, that is good news for us."

Geoff Bridges, British Airways cargo manager, told a similarly optimistic story. BA's United States revenue was 18 per cent above that of last year by late summer. Business to Australia was up 34 per cent, to north-east Asia 27 per cent, to northern Europe by 26 per cent, and to southern Europe by 28 per cent. Imports into London were running 20 per cent up on 1983, and transshipments were up 32 per cent.

British Airways handles over a quarter of a million tonnes of air freight annually, the majority of it passing through its massive cargo centre on the southern perimeter of Heathrow airport. Mr Bridges said that the earnings target from freight this financial year is £207m, or 12 per cent of BA's total revenue, "and we expect to beat that target handsomely."

Despite increased carryings, not all airlines will make immediate profits, however. Cargo rates became so depressed during the recession that it will take some time for them to catch up with costs, and this in spite of a general increase agreed for most parts of the world by the IATA airlines in May.

Mark Hawes, IATA cargo coordinator, said that although world cargo carryings looked as if they would be up between 13 per cent and 19 per cent this year, there was likely to be little actual improvement in financial yields, and on some routes these could be down.

Mr Hawes said that IATA considered that future growth in air freight lay in the develop-

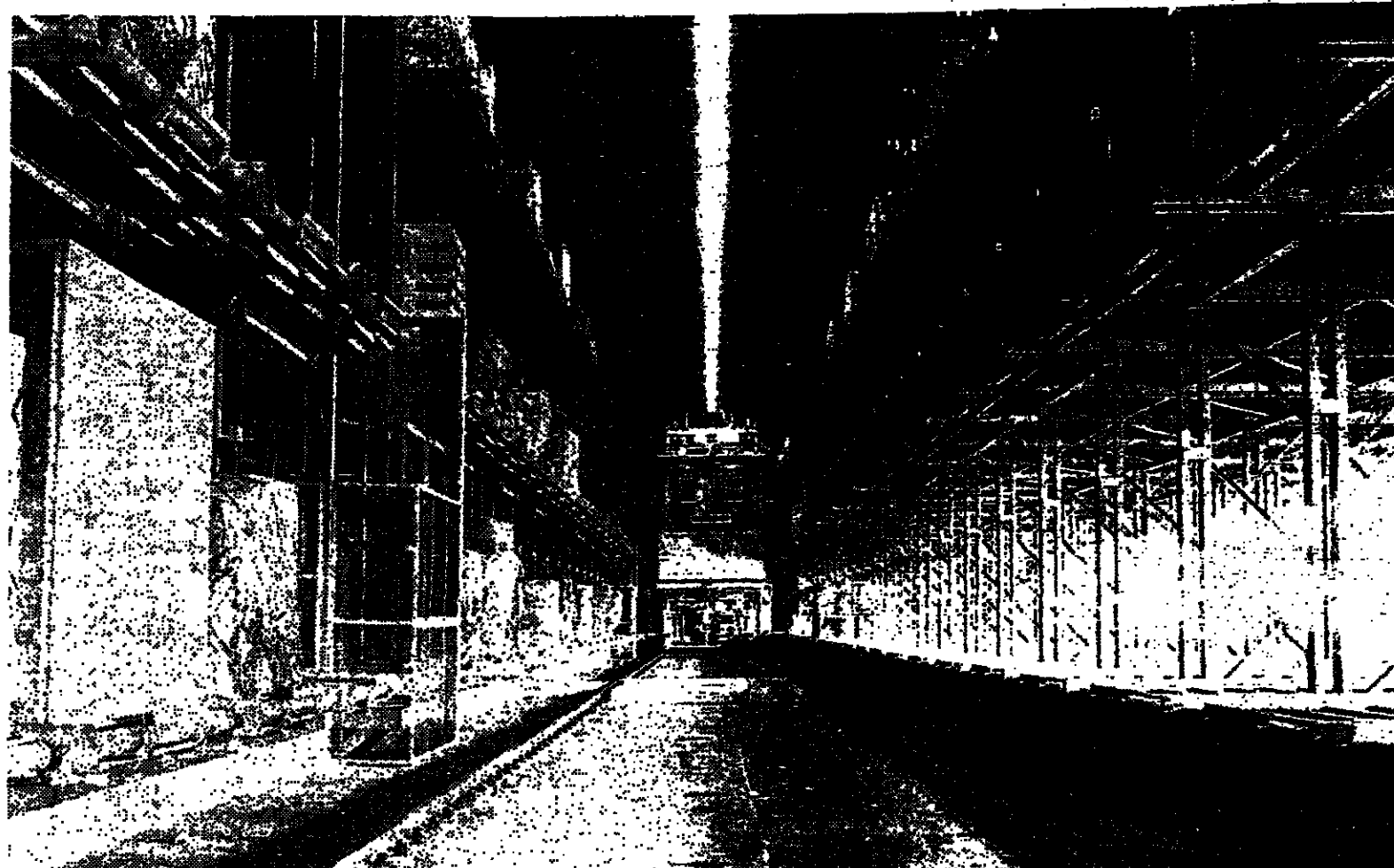
ment by airlines of new markets, rather than in trying to convince shippers that goods which has traditionally gone by surface should be switched. Airlines were beginning to accept this philosophy, and there was an interesting trend in which they were appointing specialists in potential new markets overseas to drum up trade.

Another major trend within Europe is the increasing employment by the big airlines of road vehicles to haul freight into and out of their cargo bases at airports, as a result of a rising tide of cargo moving within the EEC countries, and the fact that most airlines operated on European routes have holds capable of carrying little more than a tonne at a time.

This situation could be altered with the advent of a new generation of airliners such as the Boeing 757, which in British Airways service can carry six tonnes, and the European A320, due in service with BCal by the end of the decade, with ten tonnes of capacity.

But meanwhile, both these

Flying freight



The cargo transporter system at Schiphol airport (left) is computer controlled. It is claimed that the administrative handling and monitoring of shipments will be virtually paperless.

airlines truck goods to and from cities as far distant as Scandinavia and Aberdeen to a precise timetable - even giving each run along the motorways of Europe a "flight" number, and guaranteeing shippers precise arrival and departure times.

The system makes heavy use of the cross-Channel roll-on ferries, and its performance has inevitably been thrown into doubt by recent UK dock strikes. Such disputes always direct increased amounts of cargo to the airlines, but it is business which most freight managers would rather do

without because of the uncertainties with which industrial disruptions surround their carefully-gear day-to-day operations.

Airlines continue to invest considerable amounts of capital in their freight operations - Lufthansa opened a £2m extension on Monday - but most agree that they have gone as far as they want with automating the sorting of goods.

Computerisation is now being applied to the simplification of the paperwork side of air cargo, and there are signs that Customs authorities

around the world, some of whom, according to one airline freight executive are, "still living in the 19th century" are becoming more willing to embrace the high technology of the 1980s.

This same high technology could, the more-farsighted people in the industry warn, have a serious impact on air freight business in the future as the documents which make up as much as 40 per cent of the carryings of the new generation of small parcels specialists are transferred to cable, satellite, and facsimile machines.

For the present, however, the small-parcels business continues to flourish as governments deregulate post offices, and shippers demand ever-quicker overnight delivery door-to-door by airlines without going through air-freight agents. Federal Express and their competitors have shown the way in the United States, with fleets of ex-airline aircraft shuttling a flood of packages to and from central clearing points during the small hours, but translating such an operation to

Europe, with its succession of customs barriers, presents immense problems.

A number of operators have made a start however. Typical of these is XP Express Parcels which operates a nightly Fokker F-27 out of Luton to Maastricht, Holland, and through this European clearing centre overnight to some 2,000 towns and cities throughout the continent. XP also offers an overnight service to New York by using British Airways' supersonic Concorde out of Heathrow.

Competition for this business becomes keener each week. Emery, which says it will provide next-day delivery in most parts of the US and Europe from Britain, is dressing its couriers in smart red uniforms on the basis that "people feel the need for a more-professional image from the courier industry."

Freight forwarders have, from June this year, had to be registered by the Institute of Freight Forwarders under a scheme which covers trading

conditions, liability cover, a new code of conduct, minimum numbers of professionally-qualified staff, and compliance with legislation on the filing of company accounts and returns.

According to a recent survey by Air Haniel, 99 per cent of 91 companies with annual turnovers of between £1m and £100m questioned use freight forwarders, while the remaining 1 per cent deal direct with airlines.

Nearly half of them said they proposed to increase the portion of goods sent by air over the next two years, but respondents criticized customs clearance delays, and communications links with regional airports.

Arthur Reed

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David Brooksbank: revenue up



Geoff Bridges: optimistic

Aer Lingus
Aeroflot
Air Florida
Air France
Air India
Air Portugal
Alitalia
Austrian Airlines
British Caledonian
Cathay Pacific
Delta Airlines
Egyptair
EL-AL
Finnair
Flying Tigers
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JAL
Kenya Airways
KLM
Lufthansa
Olympic Airways
Pakistan International
Pan Am
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That only one airline, from all these famous names, has the courage of its convictions to actually guarantee to fly cargo 'shipped as booked'. Which means, that if you book a consignment up to 50 kilos on a British Airways flight, to any of our 130 worldwide destinations, you can be certain it'll be on that flight. If it isn't, we'll not only put it on

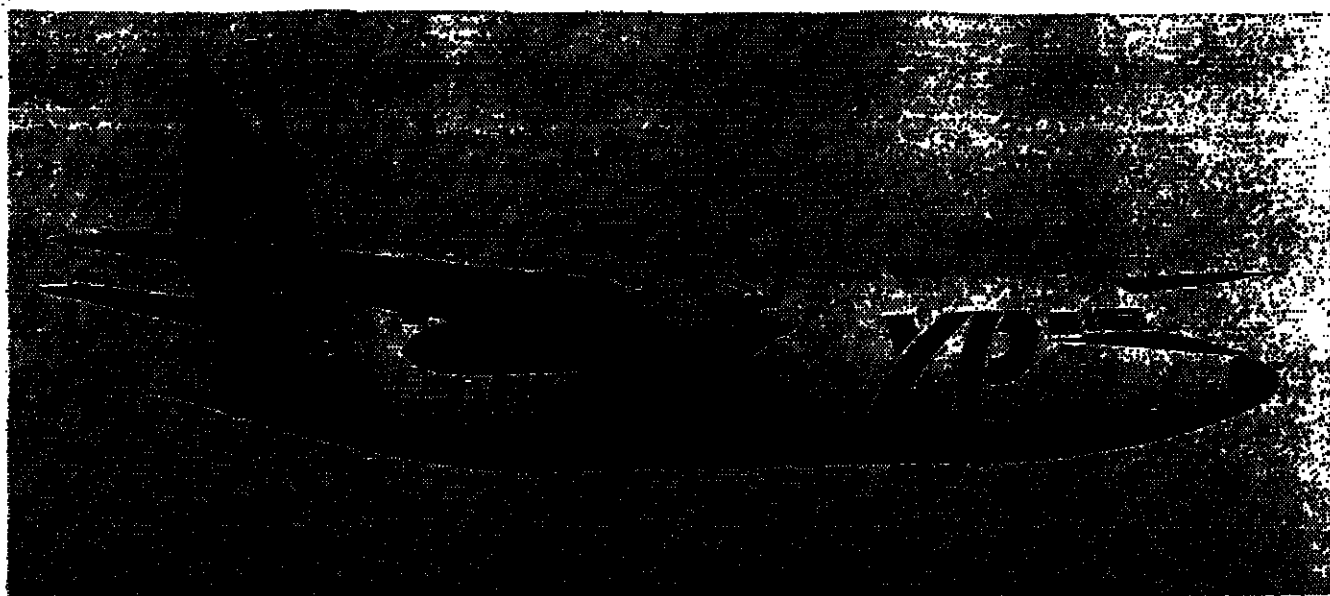
the next available flight, we'll also give you your money back. Of course, it's a pretty unlikely event that this will happen. But isn't it better to be shipping cargo under guarantee?
As it's often said, "A promise alone isn't worth the paper it's written on."

**British
airways
cargo**



The drive for speed: how the customer always wins

Everybody, from airline to forwarder to shipper, agrees that anything that will help speed up shipments by air and help the final customer is well worth trying. But will the current trials at Heathrow and Gatwick help to reestablish London as Europe's top air cargo gateway?



XP express parcels operates this Fokker F-27 out of Luton airport each night for Maastricht, Holland, its clearing centre for overnight delivery to 2,000 towns and cities within Europe.



Most of the customers who use air freight are happy with the results they get. Processing at each end of the route could be improved and only a few weeks ago the British Airports Authority said it would allow trucking of cargo at Heathrow and Gatwick airports without charge for a trial of 12 months as part of its continuing drive to help the air freight community reestablish London as Europe's top air cargo gateway.

Ian Robinson, BAA's cargo manager, said: "We have agreed to the trial to establish the validity of claims that the more liberal attitude to trucking on

the Continent has helped the penetration of the United Kingdom market by foreign operators and contributed to London's relative decline compared with European airports.

"It will give the whole industry the greater flexibility it had demanded which, combined with our superior range of forwarders, frequencies, destinations, facilities and services will be to the benefit of everybody."

Brave words, indeed, but a sign that everybody from airline to forwarder to shipper is in agreement that anything that will help to speed up shipments

by air and help the final customer is worth trying. One customer who says he is happy with airlines and his forwarder, Kuehne & Nagel Air Cargo, is Jack Pinkerton, distribution manager for Dunhill.

A great believer in airfreight he spends about £2m a year on airfreighting valuable goods.

"To get good results," he told me, "all customers should work closely with their forwarders. Our biggest problem is in the trans-shipments areas where pilferage could occur, so we prefer direct flights to cut down possible losses."

"We tell our forwarder the

way we want our goods to go and we agree on a routing. We send about £50m worth of valuable goods around the world every year and we are all for such things as computers that tell us exactly where our goods are at any given moment."

Dunhill choose the route because if, for any reason, the goods are not delivered to the consignee and have to come back to London, Dunhill will pay the freightage rather than leave the goods lying about while others argue as to who should pay.

Pinkerton added: "Airfreight spends a lot of time on the ground and that is where valuable goods are highly susceptible to pilferage. We must cut down that time so, for us, the first non-stop plane out is the carrier we want. K & N Air Cargo accept this and work closely with us."

The introduction of high-technology by leading airfreight companies has done much to improve overall services for shippers whether they are the Pinkertons of this world or smaller companies with less valuable goods.

Emery Worldwide, for instance, has been working for some time towards a paperless airfreight industry and Chris

Buckfield, director of Emery's northern European business sector, told me: "We realised some time ago that a price war would never win customers; what they want is service, reliability and dependability. In our efforts to cut out paperwork, we will interface with a customer's own order-processing system, linking the customer's computer to our own EMCON computer network. This helps speed delivery and keeps inventories down to minimum levels."

Origin and destination of cargo traffic 1983/84 (thou. tonnes)
(Percentage change over previous year in brackets)

Airport	Domestic	Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	Central & South America	Total
Heathrow	5.3 (15.2)	155.8 (16.2)	96.3 (15.6)	139.3 (7.5)	139.8 (10.8)	10.9 (80.3)	487.4 (9.4)
Gatwick	7.1 (2.7)	11.2 (2.8)	31.5 (8.4)	28.6 (8.3)	32.6 (5.2)	4.6 (4.5)	115.6 (1.2)
Stansted	0.9 (14.3)	2.6 (36.1)	10.0 (408.9)	1.3 (-)	3.6 (51.0)	0.1 (-38.8)	18.5 (139.3)
Total: South East Airports	13.3 (4.7)	169.6 (14.7)	77.8 (8.2)	169.2 (8.2)	176.0 (10.2)	15.6 (36.8)	621.5 (9.5)
Glasgow	7.2 (14.8)	5.4 (7.4)	-	-	-	-	12.6 (9.7)
Edinburgh	0.7 (-5.4)	0.1 (-)	-	-	-	-	0.8 (-2.2)
Prestwick	1.2 (-20.2)	0.5 (-39.8)	-	-	-	-	1.7 (-17.7)
Aberdeen	7.1 (2.0)	0.8 (1.5)	-	-	-	-	7.9 (2.0)
Total: Scottish Airports	16.2 (5.2)	7.2 (-8.5)	-	-	7.2 (-13.2)	-	30.6 (-8.9)
Total: British Airports	29.5 (5.0)	176.8 (5.8)	77.8 (14.7)	169.2 (8.2)	183.2 (9.0)	15.6 (36.8)	652.1 (8.9)

Source: British Airports Authority

Emery's ability to interface with a shipper's order-processing system gives it the facility to track and trace the shipment of materials from door-to-door. The ability to telefax commercial invoices in advance of shipment allows the presentation of Customs entry while the goods are in transit.

Buckfield added: "Some airlines have tried to introduce their own door-to-door delivery service but the wisdom of this has been questioned even by other airlines. The airlines' job is to move goods from airport to airport and should not be concerned with a door-to-door service."

"It is the sophisticated forwarder who has the experience, communications, ground staff and vehicles to provide such a service. It would not be in the airlines' interests to do this as it would put them in direct conflict with the forwarders - their major customers."

Emery has its own off-airport bonded warehouse facilities on the Hazlemere estate, about three miles from Heathrow, which has helped to ease the goods and traffic congestion at the airport.

The company was a pioneer in getting Customs approval for the off-airport facility which has helped to reduce clearance times by as much as 24 hours. Emery is allowed to recover its own multi-shipment container from an airline and move it to its own bonded warehouse.

But these pinpricks apart, the industry is moving forward to help itself and its customers with airports doing all they can to join in - after all, they are the likely winners if airfreight tonnages rise.

Amsterdam airport, for example, has commissioned a centralized air cargo data communication system called Cargonaut to speed up the paperwork involved with airfreight shipments through Schiphol. It is being developed, phase by phase, in close cooperation with KLM, the Dutch Customs and the Association of Foreign Airlines in the Netherlands (AFLIN) as well as the ground handling companies and freight forwarders at the airport.

Through the system, the forwarders will be able to obtain, via the service of their own computer system, status information about their consignments handled by KLM. By the planned connection of Cargonaut to the systems of other companies, direct or via SITA, the worldwide communications network of the airlines, it will also be possible for consignments carried by other airlines to take advantage.

The industry is working towards a state as possible so that all sectors, not least the customer, can benefit. The forwarding business is truly one of the few large industries left where service to the customer is a byword. If all goes according to plan, the airfreight customer of the future will be a "most happy client."

Costs are not always at the top of priorities. Reliability, help-

fulness, flexibility and a willingness to be part of the team is what many shippers look for in a forwarder and/or an airline.

One problem many shippers have is with Customs. Some countries' Customs are better than others, of course. Hans-Detlev Nasker, cargo manager, north Germany, for British Airways, said in Hamburg: "All our airports have Customs officers who are most accommodating within the rules and regulations. If a cargo consignment, for example, goes to the wrong destination, they will clear it to the final right destination without any red tape."

More flexible in dealings

"The Customs would do it off their own bat and without any further paperwork. They are most cooperative and flexible and have a proper understanding of the needs of the German economy and the traders with whom they deal."

Would that that was true here is the consensus of opinion at Heathrow and Gatwick. Most Customs officials believe that Customs could be much better and far more flexible in their dealings with both imports and exports. A little give and take instead of a rigid, non-smiling adherence to the rules.

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Cutting down paperwork

Freight status information is only one of 20 or so functions that Cargonaut can perform. These functions will be phased in gradually as a result of which it is claimed, the administrative handling and monitoring of airfreight shipments via Schiphol will be virtually paperless.

The industry is working towards a state as possible so that all sectors, not least the customer, can benefit. The forwarding business is truly one of the few large industries left where service to the customer is a byword. If all goes according to plan, the airfreight customer of the future will be a "most happy client."

Mark Stone

TOP TWENTY IATA FORWARDERS

Company	Turnover 1983 (\$m)	Revenue change (%)	Leagues broken 1982 1983
Pandair	19.185	+2.0	2 1
Jardine Air Cargo	17.738	+5.7	1 2
Mercury	17.650	+3.1	1 2
AEI	12.455	+10.0	8 4
Higgs	11.726	+10.0	0 8
Lap Air	11.172	+1.0	7 6
Meadows	10.297	+1.0	2 7
Atlasair	9.011	+1.0	9 8
MSAS	8.715	+1.0	10 9
Kuehne & Nagel	8.703	+1.0	10 10
Forwardair	7.683	+1.0	11 11
Mitchell Cotts	7.141	+1.0	0 12
Emery	7.007	+1.0	14 13
Transglobal	4.575	+1.0	10 14
Hill & Delamain	4.393	+1.0	13 15
DHL	4.353	+1.0	13 15
Airtransport	4.005	+1.0	13 17
Turners	3.911	+1.0	13 18
LAS	3.688	+1.0	19 19
Kingsley	3.540	+5.2	21 20

Source: Air Cargo News

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NAME

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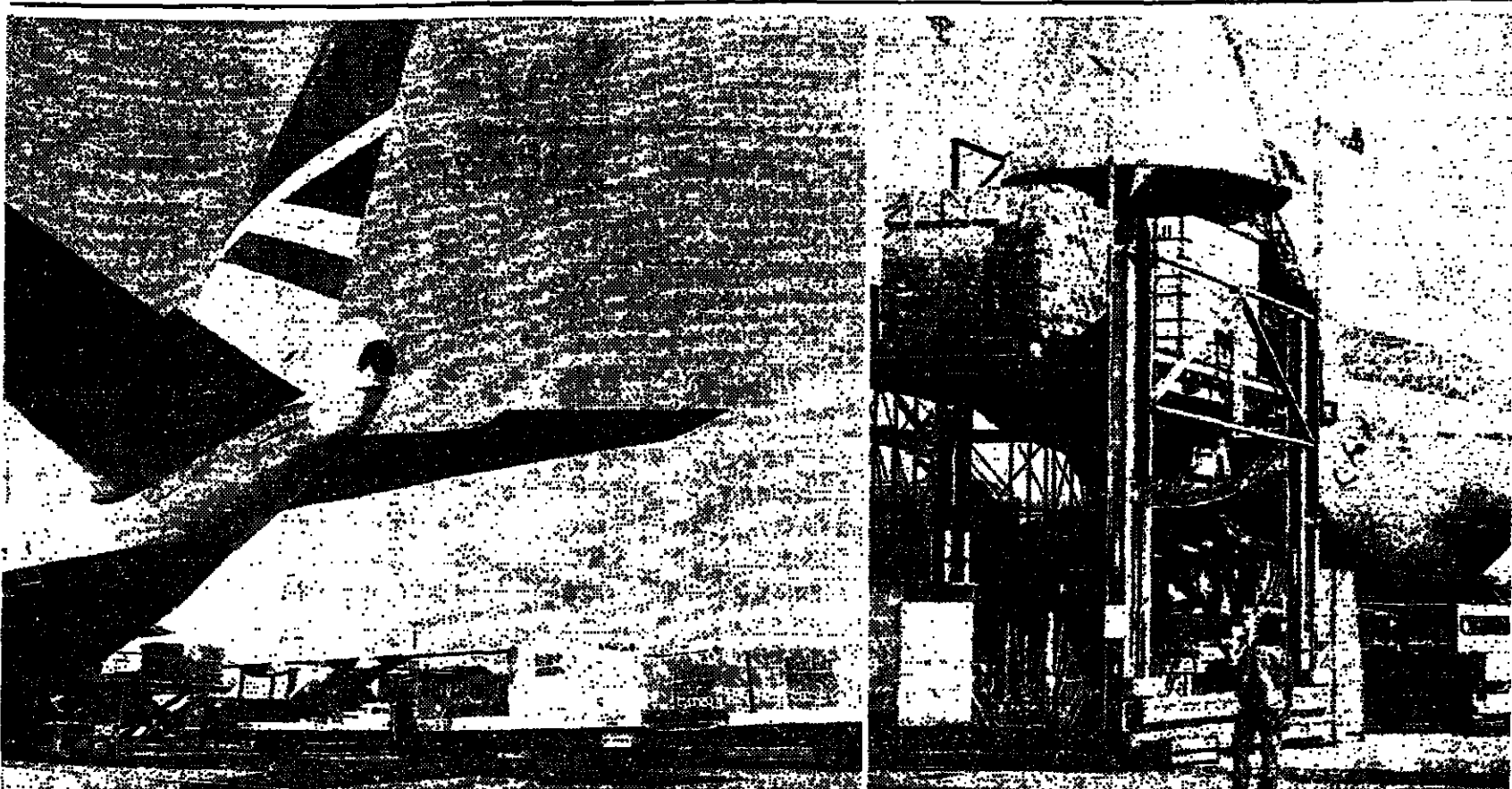
COMPANY

ADDRESS

POSTCODE TELEPHONE

0268/5768/4

FLYING FREIGHT



British Airways (left) is a leader in the business of carrying passengers and freight in the same aircraft. Lufthansa's Boeing 747F is typical of the alternative use of all-freighter aircraft.

Which freight is the most freight?

All-freighter or part-freighter? Every major airline in the world has a strong view in this debate which continues to reverberate around the air transport industry, and which has been given an extra edge by the recent upsurge in business in the cargo sector.

One of the leaders of the part-freighter school of thought is British Airways. During its retrenchment over the past three years it sold its fleet of pure freighters, including a Boeing 747F capable of hauling 100 tonnes at a time, and now carries over a quarter of a million tonnes, worth over £200m, each year in the underfloor holds of its passenger airliners.

By filling these holds to absolute capacity through the use of new containers which reach into corners which used to remain empty, and by other devices including the strengthening of the undercarriages of some of its aircraft so that they can carry more weight, BA now lifts more freight each year than when it had the 747 and three all-cargo Boeing 707s.

The ex-British Airways 747F now operates in the colours of Cathay Pacific which flies it twice each week between London and Hong Kong, via Abu Dhabi, and three times each week from Hong Kong to Kaohsiung and Tokyo, returning to its base in Hong Kong by way of Taipei.

Cathay signed in 1981 an agreement with Lufthansa German Airlines, also

an operator of the Boeing 747F, for a joint freighter service between Frankfurt and the Far East. Among the cargo carried is racehorses for Britain for the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club, pigs to the Philippines, eels from Kaohsiung to Japan, and high-technology electronics from Hong Kong for the rest of the world.

The major problem which confronts airlines with large-capacity all-freight aircraft is satisfying their voracious appetites for cargo. As can be seen from the Cathay Pacific schedule, the productivity of the 747F is enormous, but they must have a large load on each flight if they are to pay.

Airliners carrying passengers, on the other hand, have already had most of their operating costs met by the air fares of those sitting in them before they take off, and revenue that accrues from cargo is a bonus.

A compromise being adopted by an increasing number of airlines is the combi, or combination airliner, where in addition to the underfloor holds, cargo can be stored on the main deck to the rear of the passenger cabins, and in which the areas allocated to each type of traffic can be varied according to the proportions of people and parcels wanting to fly. KLM and Swissair are among the European airlines which have embraced the combi concept.

But although large freighter aircraft are relatively rare in Europe, they are a common sight in the liveries of the big United States operators like American Airlines, Northwest Orient, and Flying

Tigers, which has an all-freighter fleet of 32 aircraft - B747Fs, McDonnell Douglas DC-8s, and Boeing 727s.

Flying Tigers claims that it carries more air freight each year than any other International Air Transport Association airline. Japan Air Lines, which has seven Boeing jumbo-jet freighters in its fleet, comes second according to recent figures.

New noise regulations to be introduced in the United States from January next year, and in Europe 12 months later, pose a serious problem for those airlines operating ex-passenger airliners like the Boeing 707 and the DC-8 as freighters as their old-technology engines will put them outside the rules.

Quieter, cheaper operations

CFM International, a joint company between General Electric, of the US, and Snecma, of France, is offering CFM56 engines for retrofitting to the DC-8, and the first operators of these among them Emery Air Freight, and German Cargo, the Lufthansa all-freight airline subsidiary, report a new lease of life for their aircraft, with not only quieter, but cheaper operations.

Emery, a US cargo airline, said that its first DC-8-73 powered by CFM56s was returning fuel savings of over 20 per cent compared with the same aircraft fitted with its original engines, while its noise measurements are 30 per

cent below the new Federal Aviation Administration requirements.

With the new noise rules on the near horizon, freighters powered by turbo-prop engines find continuing favour with the airline industry, even though some types are 20 years old and more, with maintenance costs which are escalating because of their age.

Elan International, a company specialising in the door-to-door delivery of freight overnight between Britain, Ireland, and the Benelux countries, recently introduced its own Argosy freighter, to join a Dart Herald, and a Merchantman (formerly called the Vanguard), both formerly passenger airliners, while HeavyLift Cargo Airlines successfully operates a fleet of ex-Royal Air Force Belstaff freighters to carry heavy and awkward loads, including helicopters, and the disassembled wings and fuselages of small airliners, to remote spots all over the world.

Short Brothers, the Belfast-based aerospace manufacturer, has just sold the Sherpa cargo version of its 330 commuter airliner to the United States Air Force, which wants it for carrying spare engines for its fighters around air bases in Europe, in a deal which could eventually be worth £460m.

Could this be the true replacement in the freight-carrying business for the Douglas DC-3 Dakota, much-loved by both airline accountants and pilots, for which civil aviation has been waiting since the end of world war II?

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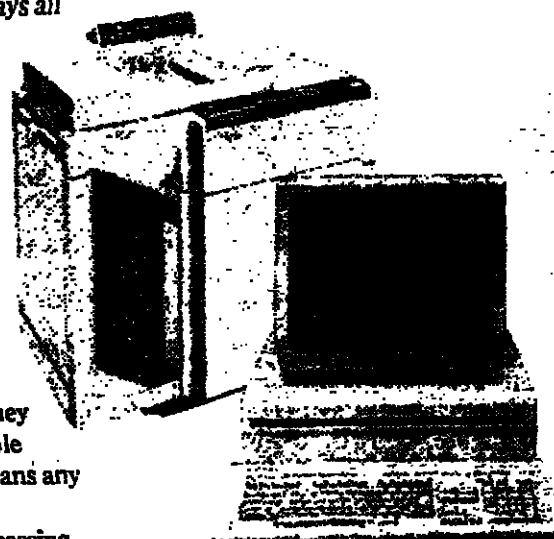
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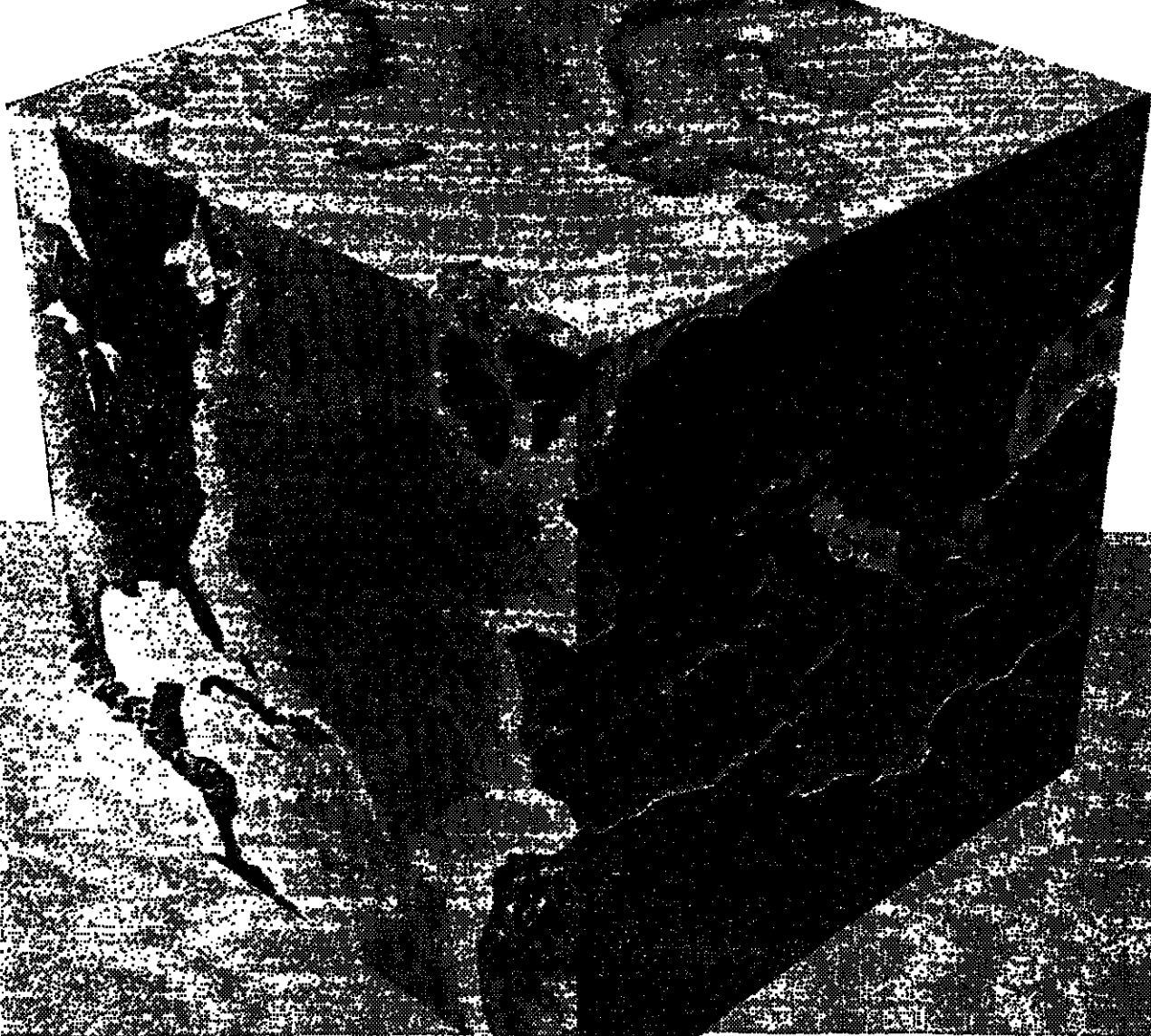
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1978

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We've put more weight behind our fleet, flying 13 more aircraft and the introduction this year of the A310 Airbus guarantees even more of British Caledonian's superb service.

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King crabs from Alaska, eels from the Far East

Exotic food on the wing



Changing eating patterns among the public produce big business for the airlines, and particularly those specialising in the carriage of exotic fruits and vegetables, chilled meats, and fresh fish.

Husbands and wives who have fallen out also add to the cargo revenue of the specialists. KLM, the Dutch airline, shipped 3,500 tonnes of blooms from Holland to the United States two years ago. This year the figure is expected to be 7,000 tonnes. Jan Meima, KLM manager cargo sales development, said: "We are very happy that the Americans are getting used to the idea of bringing home a peace offering after they have had a row."

Such perishable goods as fruit and flowers are natural for air

freight, as the speed of operation is such that they need no special and expensive refrigeration on the journey. European airlines deliver the containers which fit in their airliners' holds directly to the fields and plantations in Africa and the Caribbean in the afternoon, and the following morning the floor of their freight sheds in London, Paris, Frankfurt and Copenhagen are a riot of breadfruit and aubergines, passion fruit and yams.

Out-of-the-ordinary food-stuffs have always travelled by air (the world's first international scheduled service, between London and Paris in 1919 is reputed to have had on board a brace of grouse and some Devonshire cream), but in the past they have been destined for shops and hotels with five-star ratings.

The arrival in Britain of a

large ethnic population, holidays abroad, and the craze for slimming has changed all that in recent years, and now avocados, mangoes, even breadfruit may be found, reasonably priced, on the shelves of supermarkets with household names, and in the street markets of Brixton, Birmingham, and Bradford.

King crabs arrive very much alive in Europe from Alaska, eels for the table and goldfish for the pet shops from the Far East. British Airways hauls chilled meat from New Zealand for the Middle East, an area where, it seems, virtually every supermarket is entirely stocked by air freight.

British Caledonian Airways says that one of the consistently-popular commodities which it takes there from the UK is potato chips by the tonne load. Horses are inveterate

travellers by air, both to enter races, and for bloodstock purposes. Sheep and cattle shuttle between Texas and France, Australia and Saudi Arabia.

But the goods do not have to be living or perishable to be shipped by the specialists. The aerospace industry provides a good living for some airlines by having damaged aircraft returned in the capacious fuselages of Hercules, Belstars, and Super Guppies to its factories for repairs, and by shipping newly-produced wings to assembly lines thousands of miles distant for joining up with fuselages - a business which is increasing as international manufacturing programmes become more common.

The exchange of items of equipment peculiar to the oil exploration industry in the southern states of the US, the North Sea, by way of Aberdeen, and the Middle East, keeps British Caledonian busy, while almost every one of the world's big airlines shuttles parts for ships stranded by breakdowns about the world.

Mercury Airfreight International, a British cargo agent, has a division working exclusively for the publishing industry and which, in the past 12 months, has shipped 4,000 tonnes of books and magazines throughout the world, much of it by air. The company consolidates all books and magazines going to the same destination into one bulk load, and is able to give customers preferential rates. Mercury also has a subsidiary specialising in flying newspapers overseas.

Kingsley Aviation Services specialises in a service between Britain and the Arab countries for publishing and mail-order houses, claiming that it is able to rival the speed of the British Post Office, while halving the cost of courier services, through a combination of its air-freighting expertise, its purchasing power with the international airlines, and its long-standing relationships with the Arab postal departments.

Pandair, one of a number of British companies concentrating on the small parcels air-freight business, recently expanded its "door-to-door" service, and added destinations to bring the total world-wide to 40. At the same time, rates on some routes were reduced. To Dubai, the minimum charge for a consignment came down from £80 to £55, and to the US from £55 to £49. Rates cover collection in the UK, export documentation, carriage, import clearance, and delivery to consignee.



Moving animals by air: Above, cattle being herded onto a plane at Gatwick, and left, horses have a feed before flying to New York from Schiphol airport



The fast parcel service revolution

The spectacular growth of the express parcels business in the last decade is firmly rooted in the failure of airlines to adapt their cargo carrying strategies to the needs of a changing market. Prohibitive minimum freight rates, a conspicuous neglect of short-haul markets by both carriers and freight forwarders and the notorious Customs clearance bottlenecks at major airports laid the perfect breeding ground for what has become the air transport world's fastest growing industry.

Express operators were not slow to capitalise on the fact that while airfreight shipments could be sped from point to point in a matter of hours, they frequently spent days on end at their destination airport simply awaiting clearance.

The time was clearly ripe for a new brand of service catering exclusively for the small, urgent side of the business.

Growth of the overnight parcels business has been twofold. Express van services have swallowed up much of the weightier end of the market, while air courier groups have creamed off the lightweight and longer haul traffic.

Services are invariably sold on a door-to-door basis, which dispenses with the need for time-consuming collection and dropping-off of goods by customers. This sharply reduces the number of links in the transport chain, making queries easier to process and enhancing customer control.

By quoting an all-in rate for the job, the parcels or courier specialist also takes the guesswork out of the final settle-up. Uncomplicated tariffs enable users to virtually calculate their bills before a package even leaves their desk top.

Evidence of the success of this two-pronged assault on airline cargo business can be clearly seen in the fall-off of short-haul airfreight carryings in Europe. Data gathered by British Airways last year showed that while goods being ferried to Britain's prime continental export markets of France, Germany and Italy were swelling at an annual rate of 15 per cent or more, airfreight movements to the three countries from Britain were actually shrinking each year by between five and 12 per cent.

Much of this paradox, BA acknowledged, lay in airfreight's inbuilt inefficiency, since shipments spent on average more than 90 per cent of their total transit time simply sitting on the ground.

have not only lacked the freedom to build up extensive door-to-door networks but face marked resistance from freight agents - their biggest customers.

The latter have been far from cock-a-hoop at what they view as airline encroachment on their own business territory and an attempt to fudge traditional roles.

Pioneers of the now highly lucrative fast parcels industry are without doubt the Americans, where Memphis-based Federal Express International, now putting down roots in Europe, is generally viewed as the grand-daddy of the field. DHL International remains king pin of the global air courier world.

Britain's well developed overnight business still looks positively dwarfed against its US counterpart. New Jersey based group Purolator Inc, for instance, uses more than 100 charter and owned aircraft and is building a new Indianapolis sorting hub where up to 125,000 packages will be processed each night.

Emery Worldwide's operation is similarly awesome. The US group operates a fleet of nearly 70 cargo aircraft and provides next-day delivery of documents and parcels to 56,000 North American communities. It is planning a \$20m

extension to its Dayton, Ohio "Superhub" and is already able to sort urgent envelopes at a rate of 10,000 per hour. Both giant US concerns now run a sophisticated UK operation.

By-passing airport Customs clearance bottlenecks has been a major key to the success of the package specialists. Van carriers have established their own congestion-free clearance points in Europe while use of on-board escorts enables the air couriers to send sackfuls of packages by air as passenger-accompanied baggage.

The bags thus merely transit passenger arrival halls without being siphoned off to delay-prone air cargo terminals on touchdown.

But if the courier industry has won eager custom from the international business circuit, it has failed to draw applause from many of the airports now choked with its traffic. With 40 or more sackfuls of goods - often weighing as many kilos - disgorged from a single B747 flight, numerous major airports are now keen to rid passenger transit areas of what they now view as a major nuisance.

HM Customs' dismay at growing early morning chaos in Heathrow Airport's terminal 3 was a prime factor behind last year's opening of the airport's now highly successful courier traffic clearance station, to which all incoming business has now been diverted. More than 400 bags a day are now being pumped through the 500,000 sq ft centre, jointly owned by a dozen courier concerns.

Facilities for the handling of outbound courier traffic - set to help relieve congestion at airline check-in desks - should be operational early next year.

Initially hesitant to back the scheme, courier companies themselves - who pay a monthly flat fee together with a small levy per bag at

Continued on page 20

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Cargo Business

FLYING FREIGHT

How Datapost is picking up the courier honours

Flying fast with the Post Office



Users of Britain's now dazzling array of air courier services could hardly be blamed for assuming that the prime factors behind the heady growth of this still adolescent industry have been the shortcomings of that much criticized institution, the Post Office.

Recent televised demonstrations that coach-and-horse teams could deliver the nation's mail faster than the PO's now automation-drenched network, have done little to enhance public confidence in the organization's sprawling capabilities.

If first-class letters can take days to reach their recipients who, after all, would choose to entrust the Post Office with top-priority business papers?

Decidedly amused by the jibes, Post Office officials are swift to bellow back that far from snatching away their business by the sackful, courier companies have simply been cashing in on a concept which they - the PO - thought of first.

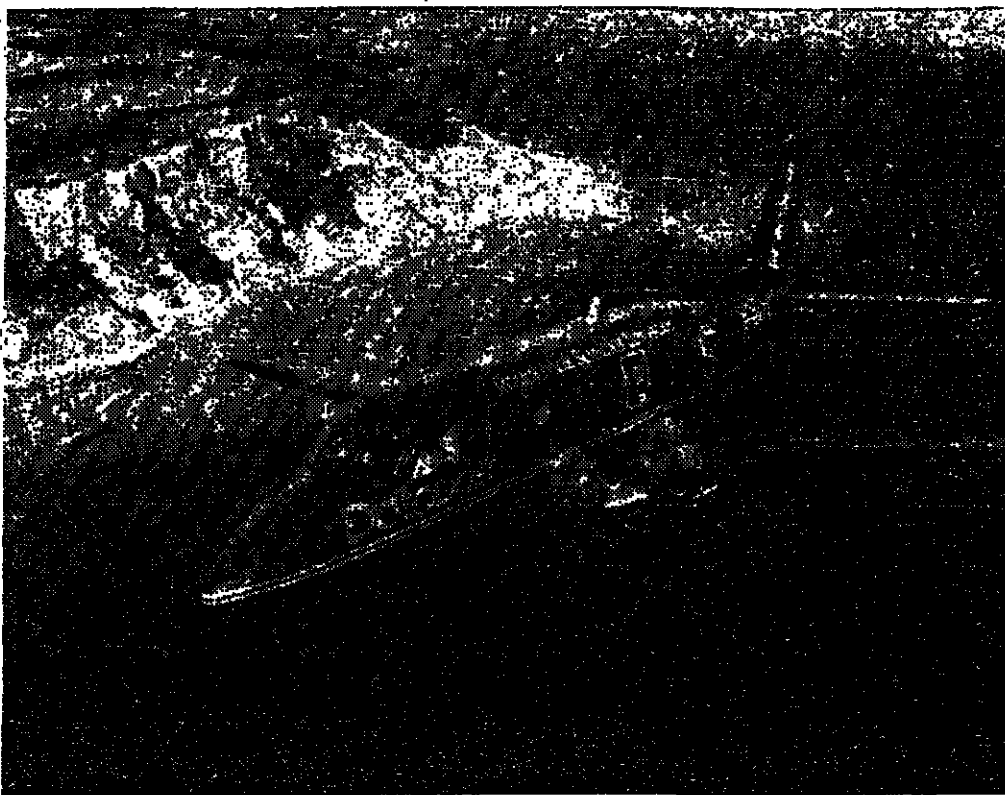
The rapid blossoming of international courier traffic has, they insist, benefited their own coffers as much as anyone's. And, thanks very much, that the PO's prized premium service Datapost has been acclaimed by users as one of the best in the book.

Operational domestically since 1971 and internationally since 1975 (long before some courier business newcomers had even dipped their toes in the water), Datapost offers both same-day and overnight delivery of documents and goods within the UK and delivery overseas to some 53 countries within 24 to 72 hours.

Packages travel separately from everyday mail, are signed for on delivery and - in the UK - travel on board specially designated light aircraft.

While until last year infrequent users were obliged to hand packages in at one of 2,500 larger British Post offices, demand for a built-in collection service prompted the PO both to expand its number of drop-off points and to provide users with a phone-in facility to book - for a modest surcharge - pick-up vans.

A dozen so-called Datapost service centres are now in existence with a London facility due to come on stream shortly. The capital's existing Express Post same-day motorcycle messenger service will then be



merged under the Datapost umbrella.

Datapost's growth has accelerated rapidly since it was first tested in international waters nine years ago. Reaching 19 foreign countries in 1981, it now serves 53 with more names in the pipeline. Added to the network last month was Saudi Arabia, a country which several notable air courier groups have tried to break into without success. Barbados, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are among points to be added shortly.

Datapost's overseas links utilize the reciprocal services of postal organisations abroad. And herein, as the Post Office's premium services marketing manager John Payne admits, lie both the service's strengths and weaknesses. Although offering an almost unparalleled delivery network in each of their home markets, some of the PO's overseas counterparts, as Mr Payne concedes, have a far from glittering track record when it comes to performance.

"We are of course free to pick a private contractor if we so choose," he points out.

Mr Payne regards Datapost as one of the Post Office's still most dynamic potential growth areas. He disagrees with the view that the service's main rivals owe their own extensive business to PO shortcomings and believes the express indus-

CARGO AND MAIL CARRIED 1983/84 (TONNES)

Airport	Percentage change over previous year in brackets			Mail
	Scheduled Services	Non-scheduled Services	Total	
Heathrow	486,408	984	497,402 (9.4)	65,311 (8.6)
Gatwick	100,565	15,078	115,643 (1.2)	11,947 (13.5)
Stansted	2,812	15,669	18,481 (139.3)	1,714 (-35.3)
Glasgow	7,244	5,381	12,625 (9.7)	4,689 (20.7)
Edinburgh	713	69	785 (-9.2)	8,555 (8.9)
Prestwick	8,521	780	9,301 (-17.7)	1,357 (-45.8)
Aberdeen	2,931	4,973	7,904 (2.0)	1,357 (12.1)
BAA Airports	609,194	42,944	652,138 (8.9)	93,661 (8.2)

Source: British Airports Authority

try as a whole owes a good deal more to the advent of high interest rates and the expense of holding large stocks, persuading more firms to shell out for premium freight services as and when required. Datapost carries now equal those handled by most of the world's top five air courier groups.

Post Office efforts to keep abreast of market changes can also be seen in the launch of its Intelpost facility, a high-speed

facsimile service which transmits papers, plans and line drawings around the world in a few minutes. Goods too weighty for both parcel-post and Datapost options can now be shipped by the PO's Argonaut service - its latest bid to capture a sector of the freight market as yet untapped.

Marion Cotter
British Shipper magazine

The build-up of the parcels service

Continued from page 19

the Heathrow centre - now seem well pleased with its performance.

The building 139 station houses Customs officers, a handful of clearance agents and a coffee machine around which bleary-eyed couriers cluster to shake off their overnight jet lag.

The Heathrow centre has now inspired considerable interest from overseas. A similar station is expected to open soon at Brussels, while Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport is to provide a fully equipped 400 square metre facility for its own blossoming courier throughout this month.

Meanwhile, airport executives from ports as diverse as New York, Dublin and Brazil are known to be actively examining the concept.

Even the most astute crystal ball gazer would be hard pushed to predict just which way the giant courier wagon will now veer to sustain its till-now breathless momentum. Several UK concerns - the Securicor and David Martin groups being prime examples - now dovetail use of scheduled flights with the operation of small light aircraft to ferry traffic between key provincial stations and their UK and Continental hubs.

Service and price can vary wildly

Relations are meanwhile fast improving between courier groups and the airlines themselves - once transparently uncertain whether to treat the infant newcomers as poachers of their own rightful traffic or generators of valuable new business.

Service levels and price can of course vary wildly when it comes to picking a fast parcels product. Clear-headed shopping around is essential to wade through the wide range of speed and service options now on the market.

Vital to note is that while parcels and courier specialists may indeed boast overnight delivery, by no means all of them guarantee it. Checking the smallprint, as many hapless first-time users can vouch, is a must.

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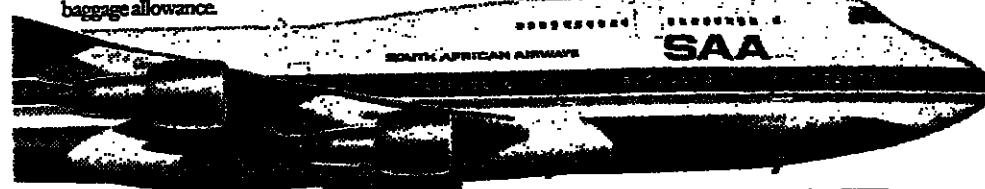
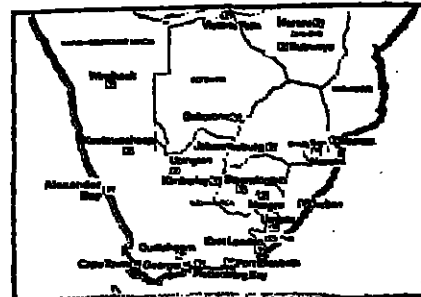
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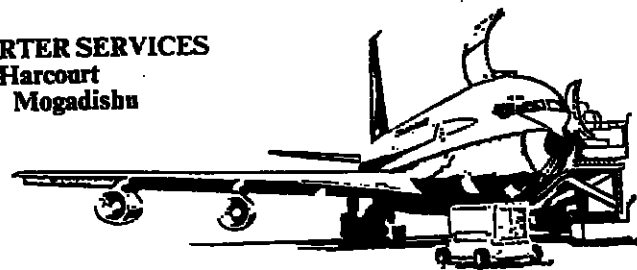
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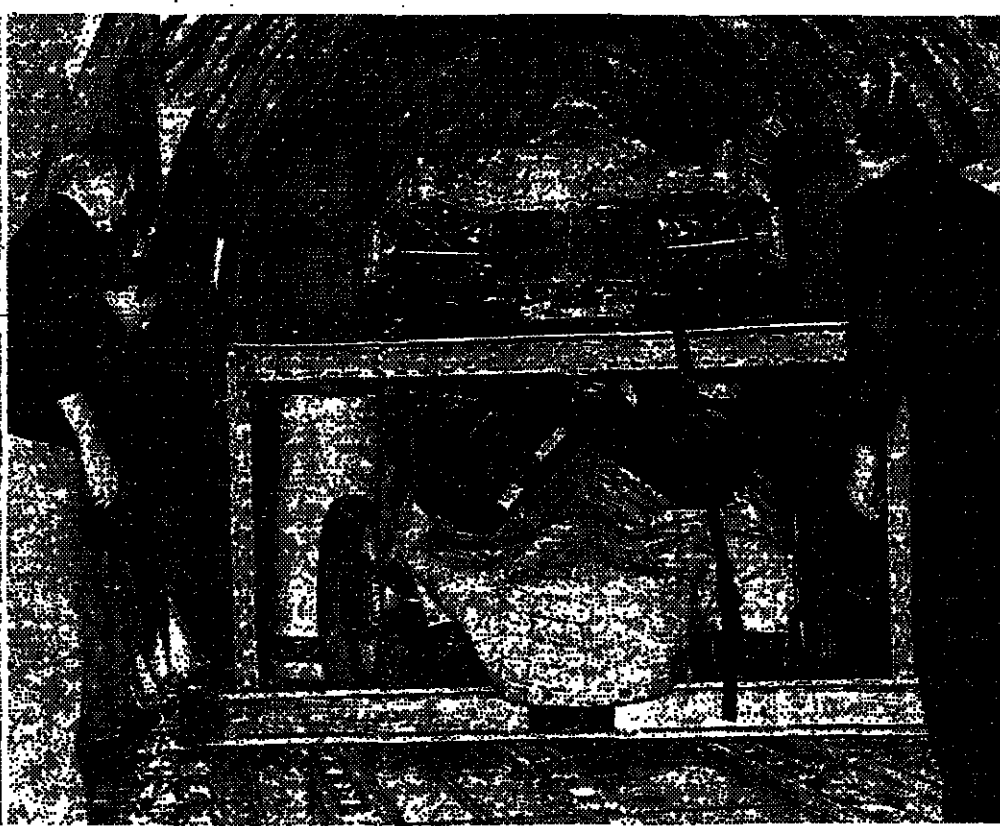
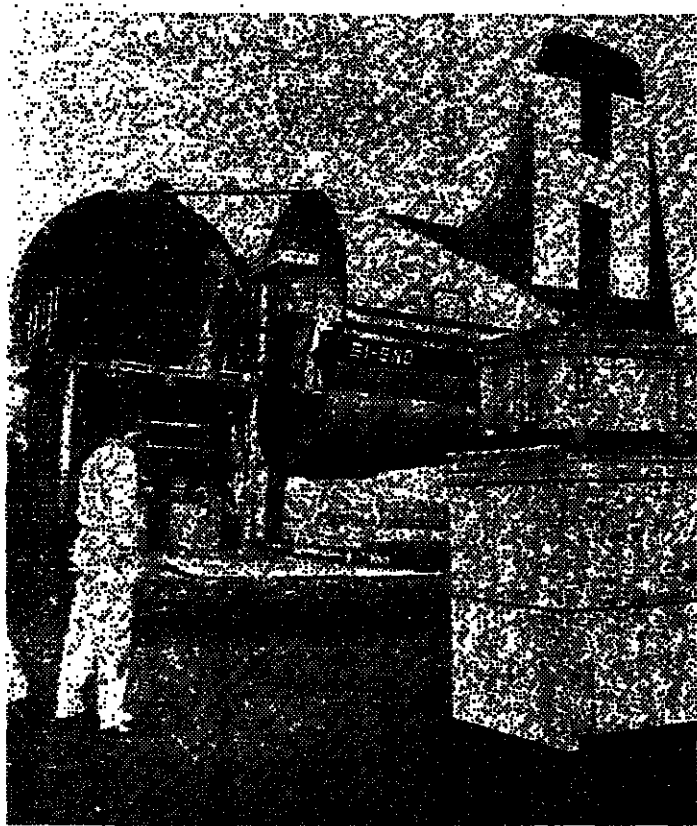
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Man and robot working in harmony

Freight loading: splitting the tail at Stansted, packing in a racing car at Heathrow and loading a helicopter into a jetfreighter

The speed with which freight moves through air is not always matched by that with which it is handled on the ground, but there are serious moves within the airline industry to streamline the processes at either end of the journey, and in particular the associated paperwork.

Airlines have widely differing views on the methods by which cargo should be moved about their warehouses, stacked, retrieved, and containerized. In areas of the world where labour is cheap, a minimum of automation is to be found. In the developed world, a few companies have invested multi-millions of pounds to automate their entire warehousing systems.

In most of the bigger airlines there is to be found a combination of the old and the new, with fork lift trucks driven by humans connecting up with robots which fetch and carry goods from stacks as high as a three-storey house, and being instructed by a computer's memory which consignment is where.

Many airlines have slowed their progress towards a higher level of automation because of

memories of the confusion into which others were thrown a decade ago when they tried to go too far, too fast with an earlier generation of automatic handling.

Most airline cargo managers believe now that there will always be an element of human handling in warehouses, and that the real advances in computerization will be applied in streamlining the avalanches of forms which are inseparable with this sector of their business, for logging cargo for loading, and for tracking it once it is airborne.

The incentive for such automation is coming increasingly from Customs authorities, and "community" systems, under which all airlines, shippers and consignees, agents, brokers, and Customs offices, are on the same computer network at a particular airport, are finding growing favour.

One of the earliest such systems was introduced at Heathrow airport under the code name LACES, and has been updated in recent years so that it is now among the most advanced in the world.

Other Customs authorities at other international airports have not been so far-sighted and continue to try to deal individually with the widely-varying paperwork systems of different airlines and their customers. As a result, dwell times - the period during which air freight occupies valuable warehouse space at airports awaiting clearance - are lengthened, costs rise, and relations between airlines, their

customers, and the authorities deteriorate. Peter Cleave, senior director of traffic services of the International Air Transport Association, said: "While there are some very progressive and cooperative Customs authorities, not all appear to appreciate the needs of the air-cargo community. It is hoped that further negotiations will help Customs realize that the

air mode is not an offshoot of the steamship trade, and consequently consider giving the same facilities of rapid clearance that they give to, say, cross-border trucking."

Forward-looking airport authorities are also initiating community cargo systems - at New York, Miami, Hongkong and Singapore, for instance - but they do not always find immediate favour with the

airlines which are expected to become part of them.

The introduction of each system will cost not less than £8m, and the airlines have to meet this cost over a period of years. The new systems make many of their existing individual systems obsolete, and some airlines have doubts over whether the benefits of being "in the community" will outweigh the costs of membership.

The airport authority at Schiphol, Amsterdam, claims to have taken a first step towards a "paperless" cargo-handling system with centralized communications which can be used by way of the existing computers of airlines, freight forwarders, and ground-handling companies. Schiphol pointed out that systems at most other airports required separate terminals, "causing unnecessary

and expensive duplication of information".

The first five forwarders at the airport have been connected through the system, which is called Cargonaut, with KLM's air-freight computer from which they are able to gain information on the whereabouts of individual freight consignments.

AR

Discounting: is there a case for cutting rates?

Discounting of airfreight rates is a fact of life that everybody accepts - everybody, that is, except the air-freighting industry. No airline official will admit that his airline is discounting the rates but will point to all the others that do.

There is, however, one carrier that will not offer any discounts or do a deal of any sort. That is Flying Tigers, which says that the published International Air Transport Association (IATA) guidelines are followed. Indeed, as Michael Braund, cargo manager, says: "If you pay peanuts you must expect someone to monkey around with your freight." Braund would like to see the rates go up because he believes current rates are not economical.

Ron Needham, sales director of Tradewinds Airways, another all-cargo airline, would also like to see the rates go up and predicts that by October 1 all airfreight rates will rise by about 10 per cent although he balances this out by admitting that it cannot happen on all routes for economical and trading reasons.

"The North American route cannot stand an increase but by October I think it will have to go up even if not by the 10 per cent. Of course, airlines give discounts to their best customers and some give as much as an over-riding 10 per cent on top of any other incentives for volume business."

A consolidator may charge his own customer £1 for a kilo of freight but only pay a carrier 60p or 80p for bulk usage and then get a discount on top of that.

Ray Ratnage, manager, project development, Atlasair, said: "There are different ways of doing contracts. If an airline wants to give a cheaper rate for bulk it seems in order to most of us. Some airlines say openly that a customer can have a 10 per cent discount if it has so many hundreds of tons but the 10 per cent is lost if the customer does not reach the agreed tonnage. I don't think there are so many deals about at the moment as they have been cleaned up by lack of capacity. It is impossible to get space, say to Australia and therefore there is no call to give a discount."

"Iata has told airlines they must not discount the rates but like all cartels it made one vital mistake. All airlines should have a basic rate that would pay them to carry freight. The official rate to New York for 500 kilos is a minimum of £39 - but for different weights there are different rates - £2.06 a kilo for under 100 kilos; \$1.30 for more than 100; 78p for more than 300 kilos and 61p for more than 500 kilos. Most traffic today is consolidated but it is shipped according to the Atlasair tariff. Shippers and customers are not fools and today they are shopping around to

find keen rates for their merchandise."

Ratnage echoed what a lot of other airfreight personnel said - most shippers and customers today want service first. A rate is important but service and predictability are all important. The sooner goods get to destination, the sooner a company can get its cheque from its customer.

And if you fly the flag, Ray Grainger, cargo marketing manager, British Airways, will tell you there is an upward

'If you pay peanuts, you must expect someone to monkey around with your freight...'

movement on the rates. "Rates have generally increased over the past year or so but because of the demands for space to Australia, South Africa, Japan and Hong Kong, there are some substantial rate increases on the way."

He doesn't agree with Ron Needham that these increases will go as high as 10 per cent and feels there is an important move back to the official tariff rates on an increasing number of routes.

He added: "One must look at all markets in isolation to see if one can increase rates. It cannot be done with a stroke of the pen across the board. The only reason for discounts and incentives is the vast amount of excess capacity."

As one industry insider put it (almost with a nudge, nudge): "There are so many different ways of doing contracts."

David Brooksbank, cargo supreme for British Caledonian, commented: "We are always trying to get filed rates down to market levels. We are in a volatile business, more so today than ever before, and I would like to see a stabilized rate for all cargo". One attempt is the Freight All Kinds (FAK) rates - this is a uniform airline charging scale applied to a number of commodities as opposed to Specific Commodity Rate (SCR) applying to one commodity alone. The goods under this specification can range from human remains in coffins to cold-blooded animals, from valuable cargo to newspapers, magazines and books.

One could not call the rates situation an Angkor stable but most participants would like to see the situation cleaned up. Although there are some who say that this would stifle competition, you cannot please all the people.

Mark Stone

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No.	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
1	OIL			1	OIL		1	OIL	
2	IC Gas			2	IC Gas		2	IC Gas	
3	Ultamar			3	Ultamar		3	Ultamar	
4	Brillat			4	Brillat		4	Brillat	
5	Colins Oil			5	Colins Oil		5	Colins Oil	
6	Shell			6	Shell		6	Shell	
7	Carfax Capital			7	Carfax Capital		7	Carfax Capital	
8	Burnham			8	Burnham		8	Burnham	
9	Premer			9	Premer		9	Premer	
10	Charterhall			10	Charterhall		10	Charterhall	
11	DRAPERY AND STORES			11	DRAPERY AND STORES		11	DRAPERY AND STORES	
12	Harris Greenway			12	Harris Greenway		12	Harris Greenway	
13	Home Charm			13	Home Charm		13	Home Charm	
14	Canet (S)			14	Canet (S)		14	Canet (S)	
15	Habitat Mothercare			15	Habitat Mothercare		15	Habitat Mothercare	
16	Mark & Spencer			16	Mark & Spencer		16	Mark & Spencer	
17	Home of Lorette			17	Home of Lorette		17	Home of Lorette	
18	MFI			18	MFI		18	MFI	
19	Be Home Stores			19	Be Home Stores		19	Be Home Stores	
20	Oran			20	Oran		20	Oran	
21	Unilever			21	Unilever		21	Unilever	
22	Simon Eng			22	Simon Eng		22	Simon Eng	
23	Trifalgar House			23	Trifalgar House		23	Trifalgar House	
24	Sunlight Serv			24	Sunlight Serv		24	Sunlight Serv	
25	Spiral-Servo			25	Spiral-Servo		25	Spiral-Servo	
26	Scavely			26	Scavely		26	Scavely	
27	TI			27	TI		27	TI	
28	Siebe			28	Siebe		28	Siebe	
29	Spear & Jackson			29	Spear & Jackson		29	Spear & Jackson	
30	Wolsey-Hughes			30	Wolsey-Hughes		30	Wolsey-Hughes	
31	MIM			31	MIM		31	MIM	
32	Charter Coms			32	Charter Coms		32	Charter Coms	
33	Nth Broken Hill			33	Nth Broken Hill		33	Nth Broken Hill	
34	Western Mining			34	Western Mining		34	Western Mining	
35	Leite			35	Leite		35	Leite	
36	On Bars			36	On Bars		36	On Bars	
37	Metric Exploration			37	Metric Exploration		37	Metric Exploration	
38	Northgate			38	Northgate		38	Northgate	
39	Nth Kalbarri			39	Nth Kalbarri		39	Nth Kalbarri	
40	Deckard			40	Deckard		40	Deckard	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in today's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd %
100.00	98.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities and gilts strong

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 3. Dealings End, Sept 14. Contango Day, Sep 17. Settlement Day, Sep 24.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd %
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100.00	98.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
100.00	98.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
100.00	98.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
100.00	98.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
100.00	98.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd %
100.00	98.00	British Fund	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Sterling steers P&O into calmer waters

There were faint hearts in P&O when Mr Jeffrey Sterling was made chairman last year and there will no doubt be some faint praise for him in the same corridors today. The plain fact is that the first task for which he was appointed, namely to thwart the takeover ambitions of Trafalgar House, has been accomplished, honourably and with not a little professional skill. It is a rare achievement.

Furthermore, in an arena where only winners are hailed by the crowd, he has established a new track record (his slow rehabilitation of the stricken Town & City had already earned him one reputation among banks and the City's investment institutions) which should earn him the respect and support of P&O management and shareholder alike. He is capable of turning such a valuable asset to good account. P&O still has problems as well as opportunities: the shipping is not obviously a growth business, especially in the middle of a dock strike.

With the sale to Sterling Guarantee Trust (SGT), the name which Town & City now bears, of Trafalgar's 10.1 million shares (7.08 per cent of P&O's equity), P&O moves out of the period of crisis management. As long as Trafalgar was breathing down its neck, the P&O board would feel threatened and liable therefore to be less than totally objective in its tactical and strategic decisions.

When the question whether to merge SGT with P & O comes up, as in due course it inevitable will, it can be answered in a more neutral light than it might have been had it been posed in the heat of a takeover battle. After additional purchases in the market yesterday, SGT now has 14.9 per cent of P & O. Both companies are in capital intensive areas and Bovis, which is part of P & O, forms a natural link with a property company on the Trafalgar model. The sharp point is that Mr Sterling, freed of Trafalgar's immediate attentions has a variety of options open to him and he would judge a merger of P & O and SGT according to the long-term interests of both sets of shareholders.

He would also bring the same disciplined approach to talks that are likely to take place, later perhaps rather than sooner, between P & O and Trafalgar on possible ways and means of collaborating.

Trafalgar House 'set to sell P&O stake'

From the Times yesterday

to improve the fortunes of their shipping fleets. Such collaborations, diplomatically foreshadowed in yesterday's statements from both companies, is not new. Unified management of their cruise fleets was actively discussed in the early 1970s when it proved too elusive a concept, partly because of P & O's insistence that the QE2 was less a cruise ship, more an Atlantic ferry. More to the point, the P & O management at that time was like cheese to Trafalgar's chisel: in taste and style they would have been impossible to mix.

That is no longer the case, though it would be foolish not to recognize traces of the "old" P&O management in the new regime. It is worth noting that Sir Nigel Brookes, Trafalgar's chairman, not merely had the grace to congratulate P&O's performance under Mr Sterling, he also conceded that Mr Sterling had tackled P&O's problems and begun to explore its

opportunities in ways he and his Trafalgar colleagues would have done had they succeeded in taking over the company.

The P&O share price stood at 150p when Mr Sterling began his successful defence and although some of its subsequent doubling was due to Trafalgar's continuing interest, P&O has undoubtedly established a new plateau of achievement and expectation. And its balance sheet is a much more seaworthy affair as a result of last week's substantial write-offs.

Trafalgar leaves the field in good order and with a profit of £13.5m - a useful "windfall" as Trafalgar's 1983-84 accounting date approaches.

When will the coal run out?

Shorter days and colder skies are sharpening up City estimates of Britain's coal stocks. A new analysis by Mr Richard Stutley for the stockbroking firm of Laurie, Millbank & Co highlights the critical importance of the great British imponderable - the weather. In Mr Stutley's "best case," the power stations do not run short of coal until October, 1985; in his worst, they are in trouble by the end of November, 1984: only 10 weeks from now.

Mr Stutley works from the pattern of coal consumption last year. In September, 1983, electricity generation consumed 1.4 million tonnes of coal a week. Greater use of existing oil-burning capacity and new nuclear capacity has cut consumption to only 700 million tonnes a week this September. As winter draws in, and electricity generation is stepped up, a higher proportion will depend on coal: perhaps 1.4 million tonnes a week well needed by February, compared with 1.9 million last February.

This, however, assumes a normal winter - temperatures at the average of the past 20 years. Assuming, at the same time, that all the coal now being produced (about 700 million tonnes a week) is actually delivered to power stations, produces Mr Stutley's best case, and Mr Scargill's worst - adequate coal supplies for a year ahead, without any need for the Government to move coal from strike-bound pits. But his "most likely case" assumes that, as at present, only about half of the coal being mined is actually delivered; and the weather is slightly worse than average. Then the power stations would need coal stockpiled at strike-bound pits (perhaps by mid-November) because not all power stations stocks are usable or in the right place.

The Central Electricity Generating Board does, Mr Stutley points out, have 3 million tonnes of coal stockpiled in Holland. But even supposing it could draw that in, an early winter would quickly dispose of that. His "worst case" assumes a chilly autumn, and no deliveries of coal from strike-bound or working pits; then stocks fall to danger-point by December.

If all this is music to Mr Scargill's ears, it also shows the gamble striking miners would be making on the weather, and their control of coal movements. For Mr Stutley's analyses plainly suggest that, even if the winter is slightly worse than usual, there is enough coal above ground and now coming out of it to carry us right through the winter. Only a double freeze - of both temperatures and coal movements - could precipitate an early crisis.

Cadbury Schweppes issue sold out for \$95m in US

By Jeremy Warner

Cadbury Schweppes, the confectionery and soft drinks group yesterday placed 60 million of its shares with investors in the United States, bringing plans it first hatched more than six months ago to a successful conclusion.

The issue raised \$95m (£75m) after expenses of \$7m. The group plans to use the money to expand and improve its North American manufacturing operations and to develop its confectionery brands in the US.

Sir Adrian Cadbury, the chairman, has said that the company aims to double its share of the US confectionery market from its present level of about 8 per cent. That would still leave Cadbury well below the dominant positions of Mars



Sir Adrian Cadbury: aiming to double market share

and Hershey, but it would be significantly bigger than other competitors.

Since the proposal to raise money in the US was announced in March, the share

placing has had to be repeatedly delayed because of adverse market conditions. But in the end, the success of the operation exceeded the company's best hopes.

Cadbury Schweppes had gone out to the US expecting to place only 40 million of its shares, but demand was such that it was able to issue a full 60 million shares - equal to 12 per cent of its total share capital. That was the maximum number that the company's shareholder had given permission for it to issue.

Cadbury conceded yesterday that the strength of the dollar against the pound had played a large part in the success of the operation.

In June the company had to shelve the share sale because of unsettled markets. Since then the pound has depreciated by 8

per cent against the dollar, making Cadbury shares look cheap to US investors. The shares were parcelled in blocks of 10 and sold in the form of American Depositary Receipts at \$17 per ADR. These will be traded on the over-the-counter market operated by Nasdaq. At least 10 investment banks are expected to make a market in the stock.

The company's advisors, Morgan Stanley, Shearson Lehman American Express, and Kleinwort Benson were able to place the shares without offering a discount on the existing Cadbury Schweppes share price in London. It is usual for a discount to be offered in such a large share placing, but the advisors were able to get the issue away at the dollar equivalent of 134p a share.

Battle by Trafalgar is over

By Our City Staff

Trafalgar House, the construction, shipping and hotels group, yesterday sold 10.1 million of P & O deferred stock to Sterling Guarantee for £31m.

This brings to an end Trafalgar's 15-month siege of P & O. The stake amounts to 7.08 per cent of the total, and with market purchasers yesterday, gives Sterling Guarantee 14.9 per cent.

A statement added: "Trafalgar will now invite P & O to initiate discussions regarding possible collaboration between the two companies."

TRAFALGAR'S TAKEOVERS

1988 Trollope & Colls
1989 Cameronian
1989 Trans World Hotels
1971 Cunard
1976 Ritz Hotel
1977 Express Newspapers
1977 Morgan-Grampian
1981 Express demerged
1982 Redpath Dorman Long
1984 Scott Lithgow
1984 Comben Group

In March, a Monopolies and Mergers Commission report cleared Trafalgar to make a full-scale bid for P & O, and said that rationalization of its shipping interests would be in the national interest.

Trafalgar shares rose 7p yesterday to 274p, while P & O fell 8p to 297p.

Unilever ahead in fight for Brooke Bond

By Michael Prest

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food and detergent conglomerate, issued its formal offer document in support of its £355m bid for Brooke Bond, the tea and Oxo group, only to be met by another instant rejection and a commitment by Brooke Bond to tell its shareholders about the current year's trading.

But the view was gaining ground in the City that Unilever had gained a decisive edge over Tate & Lyle, its competitor for Brooke Bond. Yesterday Brooke Bond's share price hovered above the 114p Unilever had bid for the company - a full 10p more than the original Tate offer made more than a month ago.

The Unilever offer document stresses what Unilever believes to be the way in which Brooke Bond's activities complement each other and the research, product development and marketing resources it can bring to Brooke Bond.

Unilever argues that its large share of the American tea market, from which Brooke Bond is virtually absent, complements its very small presence in the British market, where Brooke Bond has a powerful position. Unilever also announced yesterday that it had bought a block of 500,000 Brooke Bond shares for 114p, bringing its stake to a shade under 5 per cent.

Dollar pushes on amid uncertainty

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The dollar bobbed around the three Deutsche mark level in European trading yesterday amid increasing uncertainty about where the American currency was heading.

At the official fix in Frankfurt the dollar was set at DM 3.0048, the highest level since floating exchange rates were introduced in March 1973. But this was lower than the DM 3.170 reached overnight in New York and by yesterday's close in London the dollar stood at DM 2.9975, up 45 points compared with its closing level the previous day in London.

Dealers said the dollar was still not convincingly through the three Deutsche mark level and there were signs of hesitation in quieter currency markets yesterday. However, dealers are still divided about the next move.

"The upward pressure on the dollar has receded but not enough to send it the other way," one dealer said yesterday.

Sterling again fared better than the other European currencies which were bearing the brunt of the dollar's strength. The pound closed 5 points higher against the dollar at \$1.2770 and half a penny stronger against the Deutsche mark at DM 3.8300.

Its trade-weighted value against a basket of currencies firmed 0.2 to 77.9, having

retreated slightly from 78.0 at midday.

Hopes of progress towards a settlement of the miners' dispute lent some support to the pound but the main reason for its resilience was that nobody in the markets was paying it much attention.

A feeling that US interest rates may not be on a rising trend after all added to the growing bemusement about the extraordinary strength of the dollar.

The conventional wisdom in recent weeks has been that US rates were set to move higher but in the last few days sentiment appears to have changed and there is now greater optimism that Federal Reserve is pursuing a slightly less restrictive policy than previously thought.

Markets were awash with rumours that Dr Henry Kaufman, of Salomon Brothers, was revising his views about US rates. However Dr Kaufman appears to have only modified his stance slightly.

He said in a statement that Fed Funds were likely to trade in the 11 to 11.5 per cent range for the time being before shifting up to 11.5 to 12 per cent before the end of the year and the Fed's recent actions suggested it wanted to dispel any fears about firming interest rates in the short term.

Baltic buys unit trust

Baltic Leasing, an industrial leasing company which joined the USM in 1982, is going into the unit trust business. It is taking over Chieftain Trust Managers, which has made a loss in the last year, for up to £1.2m. The price is subject to a detailed audit.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1103.1 up 11.5 (high: 1103.1; low: 1091.8)
FT Index: 858.0 up 10.6
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 15.375
Dataseam USM Leaders Index: 101.99 down 0.24
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1215.4 up 12.92
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,493.10 up 21.57
Hongkong Closed
Amsterdam: 185.2 up 1.2
Sydney: AO Index 714.4 up 1.9
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index: 1004.4 up 10.0
Brussels: General Index 160.44 down 0.17
Paris: CAC Index 172.9 down 0.8

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.2770 up 5pts
Index 77.9 up 0.2
DM 3.8300 up 0.50
FF 11.7400 up 0.0175
Yen 313.25 up 0.50
Dollars Index 140.1 up 0.1
DM 2.9975 up 0.0045
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2755
Dollar DM 3.8037
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.58592
SDR £0.78767

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 10%
Finance houses base rate 11%
Discount market loans week fixed 10% - 10%
3 month interbank 10% - 11%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11% - 11%
3 month DM 9% - 9%
3 month FF 11% - 11%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11%
Treasury long bond 101% - 101%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4, 1984, inclusive: 10.808 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$338.65 pm \$340.30
close \$341.00 - \$341.50 (£267.00 - 267.50)
New York (latest): \$338.95
Krugerrand (per coin): \$351.00 - \$352.50 (£275.00 - 276.00)
Sovereigns (new): \$80.00 - \$81.00 (£62.75 - 63.50)
"Excludes VAT"

NEWS IN BRIEF

Second film chief goes

Mr Alan J. Hirschfeld, 47, chairman and chief executive of 20th Century Fox film studios is to resign to pursue investment banking activities in Los Angeles and New York. The announcement, made yesterday, came as a shock to the Hollywood film community. A few days ago, Mr Ron Miller, the head of Disney Studios, resigned.

One observer at 20th Century Fox said the studio had had a series of loss-making films, including the \$20m (£15.7m) box office flop Rhinestone, made under Mr Hirschfeld.

Temps, page 25

● **BRITISH AEROSPACE** has beaten the forecasts it made when it withdrew from merger talks with GEC in July with pretax profits of £56.3m for the half year to June 30 up from £36.5m. Turnover increased from £1.04 billion to £1.076 billion. The interim dividend of 5.25p is in line with the forecast against 3.5p last time.

● **LONDON MERCHANT SECURITIES**, the property and oil group, has reported pretax profits of £13.1m for the year to March 31 against £7.6m last year. Total income increased from £15.8m to £17.8m. A final dividend of 1.25p makes 1.85p for the year against 1.55p last time.

Temps, page 25

● **HOME CHARM** group increased interim pretax profits to £4.69m from £2.92m on turnover of £77.99m. The dividend was raised to 1p net from 0.75p net.

Temps, page 25

● **COMMERCIAL** vehicle production in Britain fell to one of its lowest levels for years last month, with just 10,600 units produced, according to Department of Trade and Industry estimates yesterday.

Avon Rubber seeks £9m

Avon Rubber, the tyres and industrial polymers group, announced a one-for-one rights issue at 155p a share yesterday to raise £9.9m after expenses.

Despite the size of the issue the shares rose 3p to close at 179p, Alison Eadie writes.

The company's forecast of not less than £3.3m in pretax profits in the year ending this month against £2.9m in 1982-83 and a total dividend increase of 67 per cent to 5p net cheered the market.

The proceeds will be used partly to reduce high short-term borrowings and partly to invest in

growth areas like polymers and stabilisers. At the last balance sheet, the company's overdraft was £17.5m, net debt was 130 per cent of shareholders' funds and interest charges wiped 56 per cent off trading profits.

For the first time this year industrial polymers will overtake tyre manufacture and distribution as the single largest contributor to operating profits. Last year Avon drastically reduced the size of its tyre manufacturing business, but still contributed £2.65m to operating profit against £1.49m from polymers.

Hopes lift on loans crisis

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The outlook for debtor nations up to 1987 is surprisingly favourable due to stronger economic performances than among the 19 most heavily indebted nations, according to a new study released yesterday.

Despite the recent rise in interest rates, prospects for debtor nations remain sufficiently strong to conclude that Mexico and Brazil, which have an accumulated total debt of close to \$200 billion, would be able to resume borrowing on financial markets by the 1986-87 period.

That was the overall conclusion of a comprehensive study of the global debt crisis released in Washington by the Institute for International Economics. It contained updated, revised forecasts by Mr William Cline, a senior fellow, who has released debt projections up to 1987 based on a detailed economic model.

His findings showed that the economic performance of the biggest debtor nations in Latin America and Eastern Europe exceeded all expectations in

1983 and to the end of the second quarter of this year.

This resulted from a stronger-than-expected recovery among industrial countries where growth is now projected, according to the latest estimates by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mexico, for example, which had expected a current account deficit of \$3 billion in 1983, achieved instead a current account surplus of \$5.3 billion, and Venezuela, which had also expected a big deficit, attained a surplus in 1983 of \$5 billion.

The economic adjustments of the most important debtor nations were well ahead of schedule, suggesting that the international debt crisis can be managed successfully, on a case-by-case basis, for the rest of the decade, the study said. The only countries studied which experienced significant deterioration last year were Argentina, Portugal and Peru, it found.

Despite the strong economic performance, however, there remained clouds on the horizon

which could reignite the debt crisis in future years, Mr Cline said.

The most threatening was the rise of political tensions associated with increases in US interest rates.

Mr Cline said the political will to continue with economic adjustment programmes was waning in some countries, that reflected not only a lagged response to severe domestic recessions but also frustration over the upturn in US interest rates in the second quarter.

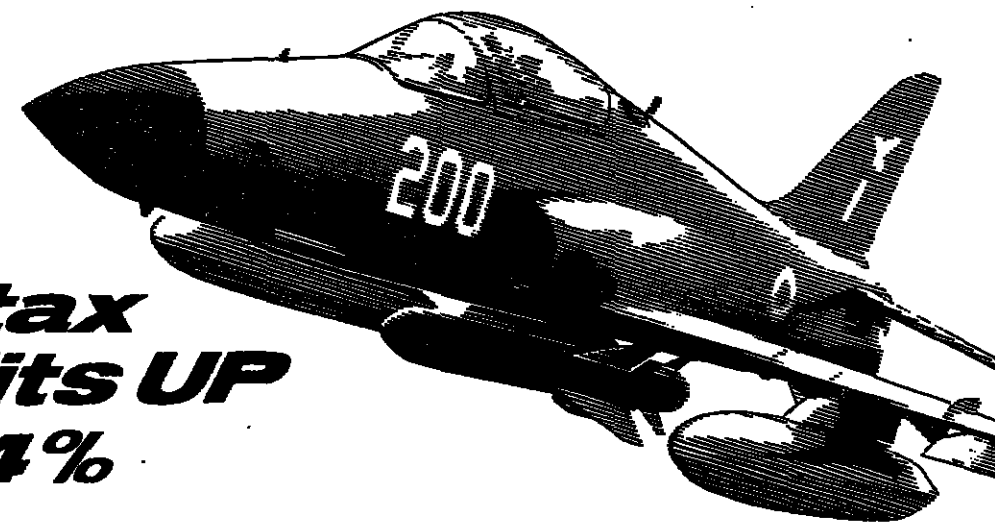
To counter this trend among Latin American nations and to sustain the gains made over the past year, he recommended:

● The US take strong measures to reduce its deficits

● Official flows of capital to debtor nations be increased by the creation of expanded loan programmes in the world bank and elsewhere.

● A reimbursable interest averaging cap, under which payment of future increases in interest rates would be deferred until rates dropped below the initial level or the loan matured.

BRITISH AEROSPACE



Pre-tax profits UP by 54%

- Order book UP 5.4%
- Sales UP 3.5%
- Trading profit UP 39%
- Interim Dividend UP 50% at 5.25p per Ordinary Share

- Single-seat Hawk 200 launched
- 146 breaks into Australian market
- Vertical-launch Seawolf ordered
- European Communications Satellite (ECS1) completes first year in orbit
- 1984 Queen's Awards for Export and Technology

"The Company is in good shape..."

"Following the satisfactory half-year results, we are confident that, given reasonably stable political and employment conditions, we shall maintain our good performance for the remainder of the year. The actions that we have initiated in the past years in matching resources to our anticipated sales are beginning to take effect and will increasingly do so over the near term future."

"As regards the longer term, much will depend on the world-wide economy and the rate at which the airlines replace and upgrade their fleets. There is no doubt that the

requirement is there: it is the timing that is less clear. In the defence field, we have the products to meet future demand." "Your Company has the capability to participate in growth as it comes along and the Board believes it will gain its rightful share of the improving world-wide markets. The Company is in good shape with an order book of over £5 billion and a sound financial position, and we are getting on with the business in order to make the Company even stronger."

Sir Austin Pearce, Chairman

Interim Results for 1984

Unaudited consolidated results for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1984

	1984 First Half £m.	1983 First Half £m.	1983 Full Year £m.
Sales	1,076	1,040	2,300
Trading Profit	82	59	112
Launching costs written off	(29)	(29)	(43)
Net interest receivable	3	6	12
Profit before taxation	56	37	82
Profit after taxation	51	37	82

Copies of the full statement will be sent to all shareholders. Further copies are available from the Secretary.

Britain's No.1 manufacturing exporter



BRITISH AEROSPACE PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY KT13 9SL

WE SEE OPPORTUNITIES WHERE SOME SEE ONLY RISKS.

At 3i we're firm believers in the grass being greener on the other side.

Sometimes.

The assessment of risk versus opportunity is a fine judgement. A judgement at which we excel. Because, as well as being financial experts, we're business experts. And, being a private sector company, we don't employ any stuffed shirts. Or tolerate any red tape.

So when we see an opportunity, we can go for it.

In all modesty, we could hardly be better equipped to do so. Within 3i, we deal with large projects and are prepared to back any one company with up to £35m or more; we have



ICFC, whose understanding of small companies' problems is unique; and our Ventures Division who specialise in high-technology businesses.

To date, we have enjoyed long-standing relationships with over 8,000 businesses.

If we hadn't been able to recognise greener grass, we wouldn't have been able to back half that number.

THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY



Willis Faber profit rises to £25.5m

By Richard Thomson

Willis Faber, the insurance broker, showed a 10 per cent increase in half-year profits to June 30, with £25.5m against £23.3m last year. The increase in profit was achieved despite a £5m rise in first quarter expenses, from £31m last year.

The performance of the company's broking side, which forms the bulk of its business, was good, with brokerage and fee income rising 18 per cent from £26m to £42.5m. That reflects a strong growth from several of the international

WALL STREET

New York (Reuters). - Wall Street share prices remained sharply higher after an hour of trading as investors reacted to signs of lower interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 10.16 points to 1212.68. Overall, gaining issues

broking divisions, with a more modest performance in Britain. Not surprisingly after the underwriting losses reported by Lloyd's last week, Willis Faber's underwriting agencies did not do well, with fees and commissions remaining almost static at £6.9m compared with last year. Investment income also remained virtually the same at £6.5m.

The company is raising its interim dividend by more than 16 per cent, from 6p last year to 7p.

APPOINTMENTS

NatWest names new director

National Westminster Bank: Mr Don Tapley, deputy chairman of Automotive Products and a non-executive director of BTR and Eurolas, has been made a director of the bank's South-west regional board from October 1.

London Merchant Securities: Mr Peter J. Crank, chairman of Sun Life Assurance Society and vice-chairman of Lazard Bros and Co, has been appointed a non-executive director.

The Telefun Group: Mr John Wilkinson, who was chairman and managing director, becomes executive chairman. Mr Stuart Hickey, previously deputy managing director, becomes managing director of the group.

NCR: Mr Tom Boles has been appointed a director of the field engineering division. Smarts Group: Mr Richard Ward has been made group sales director.

B. Elliott: Mr Trevor Smith has been elected to the board. He will retain his responsibility for the group's human resources and will continue to be the managing director of B. Elliott Group Services.

Sir Frederick Snow & Partners (North West): Mr David Hayhurst has been made an associate of the firm.

Fox-Pitt, Kelton Ltd: Mr Rupert Travis has joined the company as financial director.

Blackstone Franks Smith & Co: Mr Subhash Thakur has been made partner in the London office.

Acrosols International: Mr Tony Wardell has been appointed director and general manager.

KMS Partnership: Mr Michael Batchelor has joined the board and will assume responsibility for the company's marketing service - advertising, promotion and public relations.

HFC Trust & Savings: Mr Alan J. Knights has been appointed a director. Fairley Holdings: Mr G. A. Lee has become a consultant on systems development, power engineering, contracting, electronic and underwater technologies for applications in the oil and gas industries, particularly offshore.

London & Overseas Freighters: Mr Derek Kimber has been made chairman in succession to Mr Stanley Sedgewick and Mr Manuel E. Kulakundis, joint chairman, who have retired.

Borrowers rush for printing presses

ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

By Tim Congdon

Latin America, which has begun its second summit, is serving notice that the debt crisis is far from over

More than 400 years ago, when the Spanish first arrived in South America, the *conquistadores'* attitude to their new possessions was selfish and uncomplicated. They came, they saw and they looted. The contrast with colonists in North America, who wanted to settle and develop the land, could not be more extreme.

The origins of the debt crisis are to be found in this centuries-old contrast. In Latin America, it remains unfashionable to become rich by the patient accumulation of wealth. A much simpler method is to borrow money and not pay it back.

The frailty of financial ethics in Latin American countries is at present doing more damage to the internal structure of their economies than on the external payments front. Foreign bankers have some reason to be pleased with recent performance. Mexico and Brazil have approximately balanced on their current accounts, while Argentina, Venezuela and Chile have substantially reduced their payments deficits.

But an exclusive focus on the external payments position is misleading. It is important, as a corrective to over-optimism, to remember a simple point: the Latin American nations run into debt because their governments are borrowing too much money.

They will escape from the debt malaise only if budget deficits are reduced to manageable levels. In some countries, notably Mexico, progress has been made. But in most it has not. In Brazil, the largest debtor, the ratio of public-sector borrowing to gross domestic product rose from 13.1 per cent in 1981 to 19.5 per cent in 1983 and is unlikely to change much in 1984.

Foreign loans to finance the budget deficits are no longer available. So the deficits must instead be covered from domestic sources. Unfortunately, there is limited scope for this as savings are very low.

Throughout Latin America, capital markets are underdeveloped and inefficient, largely

because of the lack of trust ingrained by an unstable past. Governments, which for decades have been short-lived, dishonest, or both, are trusted hardly at all. As a result, citizens are not easily persuaded to purchase public-sector debt.

With foreign finance cut off and long-term domestic sources of little help, the only remaining option is the printing press. The printing press may be managed by institutions with respectable-sounding names like Banco Central, Banco del Estado, Banco do Brasil or whatever, but it remains a printing press and it always causes inflation.

The message is clear. If a country is unable to curb its budget deficit, the withdrawal of external finance by the international banks forces the government to print money and leads to an acceleration of inflation. This pattern, which is obvious from the statistics, has been common to all Latin American nations in the last three years.

In some countries notably Mexico, progress has been made

The question might be asked: "So what?" Surely, these nations' foreign debts are denominated in dollars and it is the payments position in dollars, not the peso or cruzero inflation rate, which is the relevant influence on their ability to repay. Why should bankers be concerned that inflation is 600 per cent in Argentina, 320 per cent in Brazil and 150 per cent in Peru?

The answer is that inflation rates at these levels are destroying the financial cohesion of the various economies and undermining their long-run growth potential, thereby reinforcing social and political tension and making eventual debt repudiation increasingly likely. Observers who have become complacent because of the improvement on the external front have failed to recognize the severity of the domestic costs which this improvement has required.

Brazil, which over the past 20 years has been the most successful of the South American economies, is now having to contend with particularly serious problems. The task of



running an economy with an inflation rate of over 200 per cent is proving extremely difficult.

For many years, Brazil has had a comprehensive system of monetary correction, which adjusts the price of all financial assets and liabilities in line with inflation. In principle, saving and investment can be conducted with a fair degree of certainty about real values.

The system worked tolerably well with inflation of 50 per cent or less. But consider the implications of 200 per cent inflation. The first problem, and one of the most politically contentious issues in Brazil today - is the cost of servicing the internal, non-dollar government debt.

The debt is meagre in size, only 10 per cent of gdp. But with inflation of 200 per cent, the servicing charge is over 20 per cent of gdp and by itself accounts for all of the public-sector borrowing requirement. In a high-inflation indexed economy, servicing cost on government debt perpetuates the budget deficit and the budget deficit perpetuates inflation.

The outlook is made worse by the disorganization of the tax system. The measurement of company profits and even personal incomes is extremely complex with inflation at over 200 per cent. Moreover, the taxpayer has every incentive to postpone assessment, because the real value of the payment is reduced the longer it is delayed.

A self-reinforcing inflationary spiral develops. The deferment of taxes enlarges the budget deficit, which increases inflation, which complicates the

assessment of taxes, which defers tax payments, which enlarges the budget deficit and so on.

As the deterioration of financial relationships has gathered pace, politicians and economists have debated solutions.

For understandable reasons, economic forecasters are not numerous in Brazil

Since indexation explains in an accounting sense all of the budget deficit, the leader of the main opposition party has suggested that the economy be "dis-indexed".

The effect of this on confidence has been traumatic. If financial assets are to be dis-indexed, there is a big risk that they will give a highly negative real return. So people are trying to rid themselves of paper assets and acquire real assets instead. The flight from money w-' of course, give extra impetus to inflation.

For understandable reasons, economic forecasters are not numerous in Brazil. There is no well-defined view of the prospective inflation rate in 1985. But it will evidently be higher, perhaps much higher, than in 1984. A figure of more than 500 per cent, similar to that already reached in Argentina, is possible.

In Argentina the carelessness about debts, the indifference to tax demands and the disintegration of business ethics have gone so far that stratospheric returns are needed to induce

anyone to hold financial assets. "Free" interest rates on a loan to a small company are more than 200 per cent a year in real terms. (There are also "controlled" interest rates which are sustained not by genuine saving, but by central bank credit.)

To borrow or lend in Argentine pesos is to participate in a superior version of roulette. The only reliable stores of value are real things. The leading Argentine financial paper, *Amibio Financiero*, has a section which ranks the best investments in the last 180 days. Heading the list at present is 'Automobiles O' Km' (i.e., new cars).

The combination of rapid inflation and old habits of financial irresponsibility is devastating the economies of Brazil and Argentina. Output per head has been declining for over three years in both countries and investment has fallen to levels insufficient to maintain the capital stock. The outlook is for continuing declines in living standards and further acceleration of inflation.

The better external payments position of the main Latin American debtors has been achieved only because the governments concerned have been prepared to engineer much higher inflation. Budget deficits which can no longer be financed from abroad are instead being financed by the inflation tax.

The author who is *economista* partner at L. Messel & Co. the stockbrokers, has just returned from Latin America.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 1/2 %
Adam & Company	10 1/2 %
Barclays	10 1/2 %
BCCI	10 1/2 %
Citibank Savings	12 1/2 %
Consolidated City	10 1/2 %
Continental Trust	10 1/2 %
C. Hoare & Co.	10 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	10 1/2 %
Midland Bank	10 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	10 1/2 %
TSB	10 1/2 %
Williams Glyn's	10 1/2 %
Citibank NA	10 1/2 %

* Mortgage Base Rate.
† 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7-28 day on £10,000 to £50,000, 28-90 day on over £50,000.

1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62	2962-63	2963-64	2964-65	2965-66	2966-67	2967-68	2968-69	2969-70	2970-71	2971-72	2972-73	2973-74	2974-75	2975-76	2976-77	2977-78	2978-79	2979-80	2980-81	2981-82	2982-83	2983-84	2984-85	2985-86	2986-87	2987-88	2988-89	2989-90	2990-91	2991-92	2992-93	2993-94	2994-95	2995-96	2996-97	2997-98	2998-99	2999-00	3000-01	3001-02	3002-03	3003-04	3004-05	3005-06	3006-07	3007-08	3008-09	3009-10	3010-11	3011-12	3012-13	3013-14	3014-1
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Cricket: nerves stretched from Taunton to Chelmsford as county championship reaches dramatic climax

Essex lucky not to witness how they held on to their crown

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

TAUNTON: Somerset (22pts) beat Nottinghamshire (6) by three runs.

The county championship, sponsored by Britannic Assurance, reached a dramatic climax yesterday. Essex won it in the end but it was as well for their state of health that they were not there to see exactly how. Needing 297 runs at the rate of five an over to beat Somerset, and so win the blue riband themselves, Nottinghamshire lost by three runs.

With two overs left, they were 27 short but Bore, hitting everything off the meat of the bat, had reduced that to only four runs off the last three balls. He blocked the first and was caught off the second by long off, standing only three or four yards inside the boundary.

Had Nottinghamshire's splendid effort succeeded Essex could not have complained at Botham's declaration. It was different from several Fletcher will have made during the course of the season. Somerset had to give themselves a reasonable chance of winning.

Championship table

Team	P	W	L	T	pts
Essex (1)	24	12	10	2	38
Nottingham (2)	24	12	10	2	38
Leeds (3)	24	12	10	2	38
Warwick (4)	24	12	10	2	38
Surrey (5)	24	12	10	2	38
Somerset (6)	24	12	10	2	38
Gloucestershire (7)	24	12	10	2	38
Derby (8)	24	12	10	2	38
Northampton (9)	24	12	10	2	38
Gloucestershire (10)	24	12	10	2	38
Derby (11)	24	12	10	2	38
Northampton (12)	24	12	10	2	38
Gloucestershire (13)	24	12	10	2	38
Derby (14)	24	12	10	2	38
Northampton (15)	24	12	10	2	38
Gloucestershire (16)	24	12	10	2	38
Derby (17)	24	12	10	2	38
Northampton (18)	24	12	10	2	38
Gloucestershire (19)	24	12	10	2	38
Derby (20)	24	12	10	2	38
Northampton (21)	24	12	10	2	38
Gloucestershire (22)	24	12	10	2	38

Essex total includes 12 pts for a win in a match reduced to one innings at a 1983 position in parentheses

and Botham got his sums absolutely right. He left most of the bowling to Marks, with his off-breaks and a 20-year-old from Yorkshire who filled the bill admirably with his orthodox left-arm spin.

When the last 20 overs started Nottinghamshire were 159 for three. Broad and Robinson — especially Broad on this occasion — had given them a good start. Johnson made a usefully brisk 21 and Rice was already under way. After an uncertain start Hadlee was himself starting to send the ball into space when he was spectacularly caught by Lloyds on the midwicket boundary. Had the boundary been a rope it would not have been a catch; being a fence, Lloyds was allowed to fall into it.

With 10 overs left and Rice still there, 79 were needed. Nottinghamshire's captain, a cool and calculated character, knew what he was doing. He and French reduced the target to 42 off four overs and it is a no-scoring ground. Marks, who was excellent throughout, bowled a straight full toss, whether or not on purpose. Lloyds would not know. Rice got it a shade high on the bat and Richard Ollis, fielding as a substitute, caught him at deep square leg. Cooper and Hemmings were quickly stumped — there were no fewer than seven stumpings in the match — but then came Bore, a portly figure with a career batting average of eight and a top score of 37.

Botham kept his two spinner bowling and ringed the bound-



Bore at full blast: a portly figure who hit everything off the meat of the bat

ary with fielders. From the last over 14 were needed. Only the umpires, the wicketkeeper, the bowler and a short mid-on were anywhere near the bat. Bore hit the first two balls for four, the first almost carrying for six to long on, the second whistling through the covers and along the ground. The next he tucked away to leg for two. And then came the final catch, taken again by Ollis. It was soon after six o'clock and the last day of a championship season which started on April 28.

Essex's success is their third in six years. They have also, in that time, won the John Player League twice and the Benson

and Hedges Cup. Although, at Chelmsford in May, they were comprehensively beaten by Nottinghamshire, they were, I think, the right winners of the title. In neither of their last two matches, at Hove and Taunton, did Nottinghamshire bowl like champions. In both games they fell back upon the charity of the opposition to offer them a winning chance.

Because of the TCCB's ban on Gooch and the ageing Lever, Essex have been less affected by Test calls than they otherwise would have been. It was the same last year. Fletcher is a wise-old bird, whose enthusiasm and will to succeed are as strong as

ever. He has eased in Prichard, a good young batsman; Pringle, Gladwin and Foster have continued to improve, and when Gooch fails to clear the decks, McEwan usually comes along and does so.

They have much to be proud of in Essex: a side in which youth and experience, dash and discretion are effectively blended; an efficient administration and a headquarters which, though lacking a good fast pitch and a decent entrance, is greatly improved from what it was. They went into their last 14 matches, which is truly the form of champions.

Yorkshire consider Boycott's future today

By Richard Streeton

Whether Geoffrey Boycott's playing contract is renewed for a further year or not by Yorkshire today further acrimony seems inevitable. Both factions in this endless saga have threatened recently to call a special meeting of the county club's members if they lose Boycott's supporters, if their own dismissed, their opponents if the 43-year-old opening batsman is retained.

An alternative also put forward is that a referendum should be held for the 10,000 members to vote on Boycott's future. Yorkshire's £250,000 in legal fees and other expenditure last winter when the dispute reached its climax, with a special meeting which was followed by the mass resignation of the county's officers, is a reminder of the cost of the dispute. A referendum would mean only a moderate outlay, though opponents of the idea see it as usurping the elected committee's powers.

Yorkshire's administration, meanwhile, is cruel. They came to power last March on a ticket pledged to overturn their predecessors' decision to sack Boycott. Now there are signs that they are less united on the subject than they were.

They have fulfilled a moral obligation and Boycott has played his best cricket, but incidentally he is expected to leave him £100,000 better off. On the other hand, Boycott's dual role as a competitive player and player has proved embarrassing. Though Boycott has again proved himself to be the team's leading run scorer, the arguments have also continued whether his scoring is a hindrance to the team's success.

The main argument will be in tonight's meeting of the general committee, with Boycott himself taking no part. They have to decide whether to ratify decisions taken earlier by the cricket sub-committee who are by no means certain to recommend Boycott's retention. The six-man cricket committee is chaired by Brian Close and also includes other former players like Phil Sharpe and Bob Appleyard. They are all understood to believe that Boycott should go and they might regret themselves if they lose their case.

The Boycott advocates will point out that there is nothing in the club rules at the moment to prevent a man scoring as much as committee members. In cricket terms, it will also be argued that Boycott, with around 1,600 championship runs this summer, could still be needed in 1985. Arthey's departure to Leicestershire, which left a gap which has not yet been filled, Lamb has now finished, and Moxon next year might be absent with England.

The one certain outcome tonight, I fear, is that the particular serial has not yet finished...

Athey wraps up a fine season with a century

By Peter Marsden

BRISTOL: Middlesex (21 pts) in Gloucestershire (5) by seven wickets. Middlesex, who were runners-up to Essex last season made sure of third place in the county championship sponsored by Britannic Assurance here yesterday when they accomplished the task of making 211 runs to win in 81 overs with oceans of room to spare.

Gaining made a captain's 72 not out, and Russell, who came out after Butcher had hit a valuable 65, As a Gloucestershire, who had battled hard all the way, none fought more doggedly than Athey, who scored his fourth hundred of the season while occupying the crease for a little under five hours.

Gloucestershire began in the morning at 173 for six which meant, as a lead of 156, Athey (78) and Russell (16) who had displayed admirable resolution in a gritty 90 minutes rearguard action on the previous evening reappeared, refreshed to give an 80 minutes encore with the Edmonds, Hughes, Daniel and Embury had been shown the door, so to speak, as before.

Encouraged by an on-drive to the boundary off the first ball of the day, a flip by courtesy of Edmonds, Athey determined that, by choosing carefully, 100 could be pencilled in. Having got to 93, one had to mention Athey's conviction not to mention the strength of the next dozen overs, six of which were maidens, before he reached his summit, on-dripping. Cowans for three to midwicket.

It was an eminently suitable way for Athey to sign off in his first season with Gloucestershire, and with over 1,800 runs banked, his most successful season. If Athey's vigil was over, then so, too, was Russell's for Cowans's next ball bowled him. The seventh wicket p.a. fell as Russell, who had been in a stand lasting 168 mins.

Gloucestershire were now quickly parcelled up, with Edmonds making a fine catch to put an end to Athey's fine. Athey, who was taking the wickets of Walsh and Lawrence. If this represented a sudden windfall for Edmonds, then Embury had bowled consistently well for his two successes, and Hughes, too, who headed the list with four for 49.

OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Kent v Glamorgan

AT CANTERBURY

Kent (4pts) drew with Glamorgan (7). Kent: First innings 186 (R C Cowling 6 for 52).

Team	P	W	L	T	pts
Kent	24	12	10	2	38
Glamorgan	24	12	10	2	38
Derbyshire	24	12	10	2	38
Hants	24	12	10	2	38
Warwick	24	12	10	2	38
Leicestershire	24	12	10	2	38
Nottingham	24	12	10	2	38
Essex	24	12	10	2	38
Surrey	24	12	10	2	38
Gloucestershire	24	12	10	2	38
Derby	24	12	10	2	38
Northampton	24	12	10	2	38
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Northampton	24	12	10	2	38

Boxing
Steinhen
sacks
sparring
partner

Leadburn's case highlighted by performances of Harwood pair

By Michael Phillips

After that impressive victory in the Morland Brewery Trophy at Newbury in July, Leadburn is named to win the Esal Bookmakers Handicap Stakes at Doncaster today, the first day of the annual four-day St Leger meeting.

Leadburn is trained by Guy Harwood and no one should know better than the master of Pulborough whether his representative on this occasion can beat Voracity and Centroline, two of his main rivals. In August both those horses were beaten by other members of his big Sussex yard: Voracity by Sergeant Drummer at Newmarket; Centroline by Crazy in the Ebor Handicap at York.

So the fact that Harwood has decided to let Leadburn take them on these terms speaks for itself. Against that backdrop Leadburn may well have a bit up his sleeve, whereas Musical Box and Rusted, who are both disappointing types have been by the handicapper to their run against one another at Sandown Park in July.

Twelve months ago John Dunlop had the answer to the puzzle posed by the Park Hill Stakes in the shape of High Hawk and he could well do so again today, this time with Out Of Shot, who won the Oaks Trial at Lingfield Park before being placed in the Oaks itself, only to get disqualified for hampering another.

However, it must be said that Out Of Shot is anything but an easy ride, so much so that from a personal point of view I would not back her with someone else's money let alone my own. All the same she still has the ability to win just as long as her jockey, Pat Eddery, can channel that ability in the right direction.



Out Of Shot, seen here winning the Lingfield Oaks Trial, will be a leading fancy for today's Park Hill Stakes

Those in search of another bet at longer odds could do worse than consider Bonnie He each way, even though Bruce Hobbs's stable jockey, Geoff Baxter, has elected to ride that other runner, Rymehra. Bonnie He was not beaten far by Sandy Island in the Lancashire Oaks before encountering ill-luck in running behind Borushka in the Galtes Stakes at York.

If form means anything at all in this level the Scarborough Stakes ought to be won by Jonacris, a much improved sprinter this year. At Haydock Park in August Jonacris beat Hilton Brown by one and a half lengths when he was meeting that smart three-year-old in a handicap on 4lb worse terms. Now the conditions have swung his way.

George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent, advised me yesterday the Wassy had been a great chance of winning the Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons Stakes, even though he lacks the experience of the recent Chester winner, Middlesex.

For the second year in succession today's programme at Salisbury has developed into a nine-race marathon with the Fleet Maiden Stakes divided into the Quidhampton Maiden Fillies Stakes split into three divisions. A year ago visitors to the beautifully-positioned Wiltshire course were probably unaware that they were seeing a future classic winner in action when they watched Circus Plume, the winner of this year's Oaks, win one of those divisions.

Time alone will tell whether they will be so lucky again, but what is certain is that the first

Piggott to take over from McHargue on Commanche Run

By Michael Seely

Leslie Piggott will ride Commanche Run, the St Leger favourite, in Saturday's final classic at Doncaster. Ivan Allen, the colt's owner, has decided to replace Darrell McHargue, who is stable jockey to Luca Cumani, Commanche Run's trainer, thus ending 'days' of speculation that the American jockey would be 'jockeyed' in favour of the 11-times champion.

Cumani had reaffirmed yesterday that he hoped McHargue would still ride Commanche Run, but Piggott is a close friend of Mr Allen and the colt's owner, who has decided to replace Darrell McHargue, who is stable jockey to Luca Cumani, Commanche Run's trainer, thus ending 'days' of speculation that the American jockey would be 'jockeyed' in favour of the 11-times champion.

Piggott had earlier been approached to ride Crazy, Geoff Lawson, Guy Harwood's brother-in-law and assistant trainer, said yesterday: "Greville Storkes chose Alphonse after both horses worked together at Pulborough this morning. I've been offered the chance to ride on Crazy."

Last month's Ebor Handicap winner was well backed during the day with both William Hill and Ladbrokes odds being cut out to 10-1 and 8-1 respectively. After finishing a disappointing fifth in the Derby when suffering from a virus, Alphonse gave another

below-par performance when beaten three lengths by Baynon in the Geoffrey Freer Stakes at Newbury.

Both Commanche Run and Baynon have impeccable credentials. The favourite's efforts

defeat of Sheraz and Gold and victory in a fast time in Goodwood's Gordon Stakes makes Ivan Allen's Run The Gauntlet colt look outstanding on form.

Baynon carries the full confidence of Fulke Johnson Houghton, whose powerful Bleury stable has already captured the St Leger twice with Ribocco and Ribero in 1966 and 67. Steve Cautley, the champion jockey, will also be bidding for his first win in the final classic on the Aga Khan's three-year-old.

There can be no shadow of a doubt that the Bell At Talat represents the best each-way value in the race. After finishing fourth to Secrean in the Derby, Shaikh Hassan Al Mulla's Roberto colt was sent to Longchamp where he won the Grand Prix de Paris. More recently Al Talat was beaten a short head by Abary in Düsseldorf.

At the age of 39 Tom Jones is one of Britain's most experienced and talented trainers, having already won the St Leger twice, with Athens Wood in 1979 and with Touching Wood in 1982. "I tend to favour the horse's German friend," Jones said.

"The sharp track suited the winner, but not us. Al Talat is a lazy horse, but he's placed once a lot in his recent work and I reckon he's improving."

"In my opinion Al Talat has much the same chance as did Athens Wood and Touching Wood," Jones continues. "But I think that will be a harder race to win."

Lear Fan for stud in US

By Michael Seely

Lear Fan is to be sold to the Galesway Farm in Kentucky and will stand the yearling's most successful commercial stud at the end of his racing career. Charlie Dingwall, racing manager to Ahmed Salama, Lear Fan's owner, said yesterday: "We have entered into a commitment with John Gaines to sell the horse. Lear Fan's next race will be the \$1m mile race at Hollywood Park on Breeders Cup day on November 18. There will also be a clause that the colt will be kept

in training in 1985 if both parties agree."

This season Lear Fan has beaten Rainbow Quest when in receipt of \$1b in Newmarket's Craven Stakes and more recently won the Prix Jacques Le Marais at Deauville for Guy Harwood. The colt also has a commitment with John Gaines to sell the horse. Lear Fan's next race will be the \$1m mile race at Hollywood Park on Breeders Cup day on November 18. There will also be a clause that the colt will be kept

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SALISBURY

GOING: Good to firm

Draw: 5-8. High numbers best

1.30 QUIDHAMPTON MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div III: 2-y-o: £11,900: 7f) (20 runners)

12	03	ATKAT (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
13	03	COLLARD (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
14	03	DAVE (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
15	03	ENGLISH SPRING (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
16	03	JEWEL (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
17	03	KELSON (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
18	03	KUWAITI (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
19	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
20	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
21	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
22	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
23	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
24	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
25	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
26	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
27	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
28	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
29	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15
30	03	LAZARUS (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11	.....	T Rogers	15

3 Coolaroo, 10-11, 2-2 Park Walk, 4 English Spring, 5 Jewel in The Crown, 6 Dame Nell, 7 Sea Trial, 8 Pagan's Star, 10 others.

2.0 DANEBURY SELLING STAKES (£1,318: 1m 2f) (13)

1	00000	MISTEL PELLING (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
2	00000	BETHSA (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
3	00000	ENHIA (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
4	00000	HECKLEY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
5	00000	PARADE (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
6	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
7	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
8	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
9	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
10	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
11	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
12	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
13	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10

10-11, 2-2 Park Walk, 4 English Spring, 5 Jewel in The Crown, 6 Dame Nell, 7 Sea Trial, 8 Pagan's Star, 10 others.

3.0 GURSTBOURNE NURSERY HANDICAP (£2,327: 6f) (13)

1	00000	MISTEL PELLING (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
2	00000	BETHSA (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
3	00000	ENHIA (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
4	00000	HECKLEY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
5	00000	PARADE (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
6	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
7	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
8	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
9	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
10	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
11	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
12	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
13	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10

10-11, 2-2 Park Walk, 4 English Spring, 5 Jewel in The Crown, 6 Dame Nell, 7 Sea Trial, 8 Pagan's Star, 10 others.

4.0 HUNTSMAN ALLES HANDICAP (£4,168: 5f) (11)

1	00000	MISTEL PELLING (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
2	00000	BETHSA (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
3	00000	ENHIA (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
4	00000	HECKLEY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
5	00000	PARADE (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
6	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
7	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
8	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
9	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
10	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10
11	00000	SHINY (C) (Newmarket) C J Hill 4-9	.....	Field	10

10-11, 2-2 Park Walk, 4 English Spring, 5 Jewel in The Crown, 6 Dame Nell, 7 Sea Trial, 8 Pagan's Star, 10 others.

5.0 FOLLOW ME FOLLOW (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

6.0 BOZEMINE (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

7.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

8.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

9.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

10.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

11.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

12.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

13.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

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32.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

33.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

34.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

35.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

36.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

37.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

38.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

39.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

40.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

41.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

42.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

43.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

44.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

45.0 SAINT CRESSIN (C) (Stable) C Morgan 5-11

DONCASTER

Television: 2.35, 3.10, 3.40, 4.10

GOING: good

Draw: 5f to 6f high numbers best

2.0 TOWN MOOR HANDICAP (£2,205: 1m 2f) (15 runners)

108	230652	MATOU (M) T Hagi (C) Morgan 4-4-3	.....	F Dorman	2
109	230653	WINDY (M) R Wagon (C) Morgan 4-3-3	.....	S Rogers	2
110	142148	TAPPING WOOD (C) (M) (M) Morgan 4-3-3	.....	S Rogers	2
111	02000-0	SPIGOT SHAFT (H S Commercial) S Wagon 4-3-10	.....	W R Swinburn	3
112	142392	PATTER (C) (M) (M) S Wagon 4-3-10	.....	G Crossley	3
113	230654	WINDY (M) R Wagon (C) Morgan 4-3-3	.....	A H Sulton	3
114	230655	WINDY (M) R Wagon (C) Morgan 4-3-3	.....	S Rogers	3
115	230656	WINDY (M) R Wagon (C) Morgan 4-3-3	.....	S Rogers	3
116	40-012	MALMAN (M) (C) (M) S Wagon 4-3-10	.....	F Fox	3
117	1-04001	RECORD WIND (C) (M) S Wagon 4-3-10	.....	L Love	3
118	1-04002	RECORD WIND (C) (M) S Wagon 4-3-10	.....	L Love	3

La crème de la crème



ASSISTANT TRAVEL MANAGERS

Salary - £7,500 to £8,000 + bonus

American Institute for Foreign Study (AIFS) the educational travel organizers, require two travel managers to make hotel, bus, guide and travel bookings. Preference will be given to graduates with fluent French, reasonable typing skills and some travel work experience. Knowledge of word processors an advantage. These are challenging, interesting posts requiring accurate and meticulous work.

Apply in writing to:

Karen Bentley

AIFS, 37 Queens Gate, London SW7 5HR

Financial Assistant £12,000 plus

Unique opportunity to work alongside this dynamic entrepreneur. You will help manage portfolios as well as looking after clients in his absence. You are of graduate calibre and have a flair for figures; a key requirement is legal or financial experience. Age: 28-35.

Merchant Banking £9,500

Senior International Director needs your administrative skills and City experience to help him cope with his hectic business and social life. 100/60. Age: 25-35.

Director's PA £9,000

For fast-moving International Company. You will be encouraged to use your initiative and contribute towards the smooth running of your boss's department. 100/60. Age: 25-35.

Audio Secretaries £8,500

For major International Management Consultancy. Lots of involvement, variety and young people. 50 wpm. Age: 25-35.

HAZELL STATION

ASSOCIATES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

8 Golden Square, London W1 01-439 6021

Partners' Secretaries

Are you an experienced secretary looking for an interesting opportunity working at partner level?

We are one of the leading international firms of chartered accountants and like us you should value accuracy and presentation. You should have plenty of initiative, a thoroughly professional approach to secretarial duties and discretion in dealing with confidential information for a wide range of clients. If you are confident that your shorthand, audio and typing skills can back you up, then please send a detailed Curriculum Vitae indicating your current salary to: Barbara Doggett, Staff Manager.

Coopers & Lybrand

Abacus House
Gutter Lane
Chesham
London EC2V 6AH



EDITORIAL SECRETARY

We need a bright young secretary to work for our Diary Editor.

You will have good shorthand/typing skills with previous experience related to a flexible and helpful personality. You will carry out a variety of secretarial duties including answering the telephone, making appointments and travel arrangements and keeping files of articles for the Diary Editor and other journalists.

In return for the above we offer a salary of £7,500.00 plus other attractive benefits - a 32% hour week and the weeks holiday in the first year.

If you are interested, please send enclosing your curriculum vitae to: THE PERSONNEL MANAGER, The Observer Ltd, 15 St Andrew's Way, London EC2A 4EA, or telephone 01-236 0202, giving a daytime telephone number if possible.

No agencies

THE OBSERVER

CJES

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex: 887374 Fax: 01-588 3216

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO FINANCE DIRECTOR

London EC3

c.£8,000

U.K. HOLDING COMPANY OF INTERNATIONAL GROUP

For this rewarding and broad-ranging appointment, which is the result of promotion, we invite applications from well-educated, numerate candidates, with good secretarial skills. The Finance Director has the ability to delegate and this position will suit candidates wishing to further develop their experience in the financial sector in addition to the full range of secretarial duties. Responsibilities include liaison with subsidiaries to ensure receipt of financial information, monitoring inter-company loans, calculating interest and making transfers, payments etc. Experience of operating word-processors or mini-computers is essential as schedules are filed and updated using modern office systems. Initiative, the ability to work without supervision, good communication skills and discretion are the qualities we seek. Initial remuneration negotiable £8,000 with review after three months probation, plus free lunch, BUPA, 31% Contributory Pension, season ticket loan. Applications in strict confidence under reference EAFD 621/TT, to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED (RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS), 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576 Telex: 887374 Fax: 01-588 3216

Personnel Assistant

London, W1

A qualified and experienced secretary with good administrative skills would be ideally suited to this position. Reporting to the Personnel Officer and assisting her in the day-to-day running of the department, there will be particular responsibility for the maintenance and updating of personnel and payroll records (manual and computerised) arranging the provision of temporary staff and providing a secretarial service to the Personnel Officer. The successful candidate will be encouraged to develop this role to include interviewing, counselling etc.

Candidates should be aged 23-28 with 60 wpm typing and 80 wpm S/H. The ability to relate to all levels of staff and a wide range of personalities is essential as is an eye for detail and a good head for figures.

A good salary, bonus, LV's and 5 weeks holiday will be offered. Please send a detailed CV with covering letter to: Verónica S. Personnel Officer, PolyGram, 54 Maddox Street, London, W1. Tel: 01-491 4600. Limited, 54 Maddox Street, London, W1. Tel: 01-491 4600. Closing date 21 September. (No Agencies).

PolyGram

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

KINGSTON UPON THAMES AND RICHMOND

Tetra Pak Ltd - Part of a major international Group operating world wide - can offer interest, variety and responsibility to top flight secretaries with commitment and initiative.

We would like to hear from you if you have secretarial experience at senior executive level and are fully proficient in all the skills needed in a modern office environment.

We have opportunities at Kingston upon Thames and Richmond within the General Management, Financial, Technical and Personnel fields which offer very attractive rewards to Secretaries who can play positive roles within a fast moving, dynamic organisation.

Please send a detailed CV to Mr R. J. Wood, (Reference T102) Tetra Pak Ltd, 31-35 High St., Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 1LF.

A SECRETARIAL JOB TO ENJOY

£11,000

Nice boss, wonderful office, a chance to use your initiative... What's the catch? There isn't one. This is a truly top secretarial job for someone with City experience and the whole range of secretarial skills to work for the MD of an international investment bank in EC2.

You will be in at the start of the venture, where you will work at a fast pace, doing meetings, organising dinners and booking travel arrangements alongside the main revenue generating aspects of the business. A level advantage, ideal age 28-40.

Please ring 588 3535

Crone Corbitt

Recruitment Consultants

SACHA - PERSONAL ASSISTANT

£9,000 - Fringe Benefits

Unique position for experienced, top class PA to assist our Chairman/Designer with involvement in all aspects of the company. If you are 28+, hard working, with a fair for administration, capable of acting on your initiative, with a positive and outgoing personality, please apply in writing with CV to: Miss Peters, SACHA, 351 Oxford Street, London, W1.

BANKING SHORTHAND SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Leading foreign bank requires Secretary/PA to work in their W End based office. This role PA position offers large amounts of administrative and lots of customer liaison. Able to compose own correspondence and take lots of responsibility. Full banking perks, heart, sub P loans, pension, season ticket loan. Salary £8,800 neg.

CALL SUSAN PARRY
734 5351



Stella Fry
Recruitment

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Magazines' Association

The Periodicals Publishers' Association represents the majority of magazines published in the UK. The Executive Director seeks a Secretary/PA with the following qualities:

Strong personality - aptitude for office administration - enjoys responsibility - interest in magazine publishing - good shorthand - word-processor experience (or enthusiasm to learn) - ability to supervise small office team in a friendly atmosphere - educated to 'A' level - probably 27+.

Location: Near Covent Garden - good holidays, LVs, c.£8,000.

Please send CV to: Michael Finley, Executive Director, Periodicals Publishers' Association, Imperial House, 15-19 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6UN.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

Secretary to

Head of Personnel Services

£6,891-£7,632 pa inc (pay award pending)

If you have an excellent secretarial background (including shorthand) and are able to deal effectively with persons at all levels with tact and diplomacy, please apply for this appointment. Word processing experience is desirable although training will be given.

Other interesting and varied personal duties will also be undertaken.

Minimum of 20 days' annual leave entitlement, season ticket loan scheme, staff restaurant and a pleasant riverside working environment in Twickenham Town Centre.

For application form, returnable immediately, telephone the Personnel Services Division on 891 1411, Ext 225.

London Borough of RICHMOND UPON THAMES

Urgently required

Italian-speaking PA

An excellent opportunity exists for an intelligent, enthusiastic PA/Administrator to assist Director of large, international company immediately moving to Knightsbridge. Ability to work unsupervised and deal with administration of small, busy office essential. Excellent command of English and knowledge of basic book-keeping required. Preferred age 25-30. Salary £9,900.

Please send full CV to: Mrs Newman, Flat SPA, Great West House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

PA/SECRETARY

£10,000 +

Working conditions are ideal for the atmosphere is good and working. The work is exciting, confidential and sometimes challenging. The person chosen will be responsible for a leading firm of City lawyers. You will report to the mid 40's Head of Corporate Finance who is a successful, efficient, motivated Chartered Accountant. He requires his PA to give him full backup including personal work plus organising the secretarial support for his team. You will have a senior secretary and filing clerk to assist. WF facilities are available with full training provided. Salary is a base £10,000 + 20% bonus and normal benefits. 100/60 wpm. Age 24-30 years.

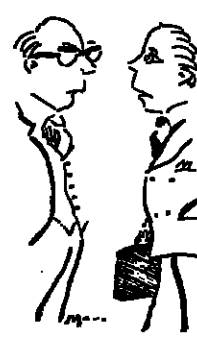
499 9175

MacBlain

Recruitment Consultants

16 Hanover Square London W1

(3 miles Oxford Circus)



These days I only carry it for effect. Never need to take work home now our temporaries come from...

Senior Secretaries

CITY 01-506 1011 WEST END 01-499 0052
The first numbers to ring

Two Secretaries

Are required for a Civil Engineering and Offshore Engineering Research Association with offices near Westminster Abbey

One Secretary is required to work for two Civil Engineering Research Managers while the other will act as Secretary to the Managing Director for Offshore Engineering.

A good standard of shorthand and typing is required. The successful candidate will be given the opportunity to work on a variety of projects. Salary according to experience. 25 days' annual holiday. Company car. Pension. Season ticket loan. Please send CV to: The Director, The Civil Engineering Research Association, 15-19 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6UN.

Receptionist/Secretary

Experienced Receptionist/Secretary required by international medical and scientific charity.

Responsibilities will include reception of guests and participants in meetings, the booking of accommodation and conference facilities and operation of a small switchboard. Pleasant personality, a high standard of education and the ability to act on own initiative are essential. Good typing speed required. Pleasant working environment. 5 day week. 8.45 am to 4.45 pm. Starting salary £7,000-£7,500.

Please apply with full CV to: The Director, The Ciba Foundation, 41 Portland Place, London, W1N 4BN.

SECRETARIAL/ADMINISTRATION

Small management consultancy has a need for an alert, hardworking Secretary for their London (NW1) office. Candidates should be able to demonstrate a real pride in their work and an aptitude for coping with a wide variety of tasks and people.

The person chosen will be responsible for a small office team and must have excellent typing skills, a good eye for layout and presentation and knowledge of small office administration. The role offers scope for someone who has good office and secretarial experience and would like to assume a wider range of responsibilities and be closely involved with the company's work. Experience of word processing would be an advantage.

Apply in writing to: KMA Management Consultants, 9 Parkway, London NW1 Tel: 011 287 6221



£7,000 neg.

20yrs +

Work in the excellent SW1 office of a leading international company. As the No 2 Secretary in a very busy Chairman. You will have a varied, interesting day with lots of telephone work, organisation of meetings and social level contact with clients, business etc. You must like using your initiative and be happy in a busy, demanding environment. This salary is open to college leaver secretaries with no previous work experience. Skills 90/50. Free lunch, Jan review. Salary according to age & experience.

499 9175

MacBlain

Recruitment Consultants

16 Hanover Square London W1

(3 miles Oxford Circus)

Trinity College of Music

Administrative Assistant

(Travel) in their External Examinations Department experienced in overseas travel (air and land) bookings. Must be competent typist. Word processor experience an advantage. Salary £7,000. For further details apply to: Administrative Assistant, Trinity College of Music, 11 Maudslayi Place, London W1 935 5773

SECRETARY P.A.

ST. JAMES based firm (near Green Park Underground) of Commercial Estate Agents require lively dynamic Secretary/P.A. for a Partner and Assistant dealing with office lettings and development work. Friendly atmosphere and pleasant working conditions offered in return for intelligence and initiative. No shorthand. Hours 10.00 am to 6 pm. Starting salary £8,000 p.a. plus LV's. 4 weeks holiday.

Contact Angela Rhodes 629 9100.

SECRETARY Long John International

Leading Scotch Whisky distillers with prestigious offices near St. James Park, Underground, require an efficient, energetic and personable secretary for their export department.

Ideally aged 25-30 years applicants will need first class shorthand and typing skills. No previous experience necessary. A good knowledge of Spanish is essential. Salary is negotiable. Good fringe benefits and luncheon facilities.

Telephone Jenny Clarke on 01-222 7060.

ASCOT PA TO CHAIRMAN

£9,000 neg.

The Chairman of a major private group of companies in Ascot has a large Personnel Department in which he is looking for a PA with excellent skills (100/60). You must have previous director level experience, be highly efficient & well organised. Age 28-35. Driver essential.

01 499 8992 433 5987

Senior Secretaries

TAX FREE SALARY

Our client whose international business interests take him to many parts of the world needs a personal secretary with excellent skills to accompany him. Total commitment is necessary in a demanding and fascinating role.

Age 27-35.

01 629 9323

Directors' Secretaries

PERSONAL ASSISTANT / SECRETARY

circa £9,500

Personal Assistant/Secretary required to assist Head of Productions of independent film company. This busy job offers a challenge to a person with good organisational and administrative abilities as well as the skill to liaise with existing and future clients. Applicants should be over 25 and have basic secretarial skills and word processing experience. Some audio work. Written applications to Box 22351 The Times

PRESIDENT'S PA/SEC

£18,000

The President of an international organisation with its H.Q. in SW1 requires a top PA/Secretary who is able to work well under pressure for a most demanding man. Can organise his life as well as supervise the flow of work throughout the office, and is prepared to become totally involved which sometimes requires fairly long hours. Must have accurate shorthand and typing skills, a second, confident character and be well presented and spoken. Languages an asset. Age 27-35.

Please telephone 01-493 5757

GORDON YATES LTD, 35 Old Bond St, W1. (Recruitment Consultants)

DRAKE

MOVE INTO HOTELS

£8,000

This international hotel company is seeking a Secretary/Personal Assistant for the Director of Technical Services. Based in London, the successful candidate will be involved in projects relating to the building of new hotels worldwide, and will require a high standard of accuracy and reliability in all work.

Apply in writing to: DRAKE, 100 Victoria Road, London W14 7JL. Tel: 011 287 6221

499 9175

MacBlain

Recruitment Consultants

16 Hanover Square London W1

(3 miles Oxford Circus)

SECRETARY

MD of West End advertising agency requires a secretary aged 24+ who will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial and administrative duties. Applicants must have the ability to work on their own initiative, be well organised, have a good telephone manner, and accurate shorthand and typing skills. Ability to communicate at all levels essential. Salary negotiable dependent on age and experience. Box 01618, The Times.

Secretary/Conference Assistant

Admin/Secretary required ASAP for various duties with an international conference and exhibition company. The successful applicant should be able to work on own initiative, be seeking a post with responsibility, have a good telephone manner and accurate secretarial skills. Word processing experience an asset. Salary £7,500 p.a. with CV to: Secretaries Conference and Exhibitions Ltd, 11/12 Bury St, London EC3A 5AT or Tel: Vanessa Stephens on 01-523 7195.

THE ESTEE LAUDER GROUP OF COMPANIES

are looking for hardworking and experienced secretaries. Hours 1.00-5.30. Salary according to experience, bonus & other generous benefits.

If you are looking for an interesting and varied position please contact Debbie Inley for an application form.

65 Grosvenor St, W1. 01-493 9271

No Agencies

OUT AND ABOUT

If you have good secretarial skills, but want more involvement than usual, you may be interested in working for a partner in commercial property. Someone with a bright personality and plenty of initiative, showing clients around properties and scope for negotiating, organising lunches and receptions and attending. Age 24-28, 5500 salary.

Mrs Byrington, 14 Brompton Road, London SW1 222 5091

Executive Secretary

W1, young, energetic Advertising Agency seeks executive Secretary to help the Managing Director in his day-to-day running of the company. Advertising experience a plus. Salary negotiable. Excellent salary and prospects for the right person.

Telephone: Julia on 01-438 8532 or write to Abraham Ellis & Partners Ltd 13 D'Arbury Street London, W1

GREEN PARK - c.£9,000

Our client involved in all areas of the industry seeks a Secretary to their Vice President. He is very keen to delegate as much as possible and he is often travelling. You will be able to develop your own initiative and be given a wide range of responsibilities. Excellent salary and prospects for the right person.

Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS 23 College Hill London EC4 telephone 01-236 3712

SECRETARY

c.£8,500

For Finance Director in a newly established life insurance company. Good secretarial skills are essential. Word processing experience plus numerical ability would also be useful. Of prime importance is the ability to work and develop with a small, rapidly growing team. Please telephone:

Mr T. W. Parry 837 6494 (ext 257)

ADLAND PLUS

A31 Percy St. W1.

Adland Plus is a leading advertising agency. We are looking for a Secretary/PA to assist the Managing Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial and administrative duties. Salary negotiable. Please send CV to: ADLAND PLUS, A31 Percy St, W1. Tel: 01-636 2116

(Rec. Cons.) 01-636 2116

FRANÇAIS

Secrétaire de direction pour banque prestigieuse. Sténodactylo en français et anglais. Flex. d'horaires indispensable. Age: 28-40. Salaire: £10,500 +

BI-LINGUAL SPECIALISTS

BOYCE AGENCY

7 Ludgate Sq, London EC4 01-236 5591

(Open 9.30-4.30 Mon-Fri)

QUICK WITTED

Good organiser required for financial director of PLC near Warren Street Station. Must have good speeds and be articulate in English. Figure work less important than ability to handle people. Salary c.£8,000 + free lunch.

Please telephone Margaret on 304 5168

THE RITZ

That's Entertainment £9,900. Theatrical, elegant, fashion sense. As PA to the MD you'll have many opportunities to use your initiative and be given a wide range of responsibilities. Salary negotiable. Please send CV to: THE RITZ, 111 Strand, London WC2R 0AL. Tel: 01-236 7195.

Personnel Secretary

Country Property

Humberts

Dorset 22 acres

Chalk Cliffs, Dorset 7 miles
A magnificent country house expertly modernised in an outstanding position.
4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen/breakfast room, 2 carports, garage, 200 ft. garden, 100 ft. driveway, 100 ft. frontage on the sea.
For sale freehold with about 22 acres.
Details: Greyhound House, Market Place, Blandford.
Tel: (0258) 52943
25 Grosvenor Street, London. Tel: 01-629 6700
(054364/JJW)

Wiltshire/Hampshire

Hampshire 9 miles, Dorset 12 miles
A substantial farmhouse in rolling countryside within an attractive agricultural and residential estate.
2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, utility room, 2 carports, 100 ft. garden. Paddock may be available if required.
3 year shorthold tenancy. £4,000 per annum.
Details: 18 High Street, Pewsey.
Tel: (0672) 62595

25 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9FE
Telephone: 01-629 6700 Telex 27444

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Joint Agents:
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(0510775)

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WINCHESTER
Hampshire
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HAMPSHIRE

Deighton 5 1/2 miles, London 45 miles
Newbury 11 1/2 miles

An Attractive Period Farmhouse set in its own grounds and grounds together with 500 ft. of arable and woodland.
3 Reception Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Garage, Garden and Grounds.

ABOUT 147 ACRES

Auction on a whole or up to 6 lots
on 20th September 1984 (unless previously sold)

London Office: 13 Hill Street 01-629 7282 (Ref 1007142)

KENT - BRENCHLEY

Wingham 6 1/2 miles, Canterbury 10 miles

A large detached 18th Century Farmhouse with 500 ft. of arable and woodland.
4 Reception Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Kitchen, Utility Room, 2 Carports, 100 ft. garden. Paddock may be available if required.
3 year shorthold tenancy. £4,000 per annum.
Details: 18 High Street, Pewsey.
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ABOUT 9 ACRES

As a whole or up to 4 lots

Canterbury Office: 2 St Margaret's Street (0227) 51123 (Ref 882148)

KENT - HARTLIP

Staplehurst 4 miles, Maidstone 11 miles, M2 2 1/2 miles

A fine early 18th Century House in a peaceful village and with a Coach House having planning consent for conversion to a house.
3 Reception Rooms, Study, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Shower Room, Oil Central Heating, Swimming Pool, Large Garden, Coach House providing garage for 4 cars and having planning consent for conversion to a house.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

Region of £120,000 for the main house and garden, and region of £40,000 for the Coach House.

Canterbury Office: 2 St Margaret's Street (0227) 51123 (Ref 882148)

ST. JOHN SMITH

Chartered Surveyors Estate Agents Auctioneers Valuers

Outlying portions of The Horsted Place Estate, Nr Uckfield, in parkland surroundings with views to the South Downs, comprising conversion 3-bed house farmhouse - coach house for possible conversion, pair of modern 3-bedroom houses - chauffeur's cottage for improvement, walled garden, farm buildings, fishing lake and about 72 acres (mainly pasture) for sale by auction in 12 lots on 11th October 1984.

Auctioneers: St. John Smith, Chartered Surveyors, Uckfield (0825 4111), and at Tunbridge Wells, Crowborough, Heathfield and Brighton.

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FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE TREATY

Cable Farm

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A period farmhouse ten miles south of Bristol in the Chew Valley, set in attractive grounds and grounds extending to some 5 acres. In addition there are 10 acres of agricultural land with outbuildings. In the grounds there is also a small cottage, a coach house, a stone built garage, a large swimming pool and garden room. There is parking for 5 or 6 cars.

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Village residence in unspoiled setting on high ground with views to south and west. 17th C. origin, stone built, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 carports, 100 ft. garden. Paddock may be available if required. 3 year shorthold tenancy. £4,000 per annum. Details: 18 High Street, Pewsey. Tel: (0672) 62595

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